

WORKER KEPT
ON IN JAPAN
OVER SLUMP

Thousands Still on Pay Roll
for Whom Trade and In-
dustry Have No Use

HUMANE TRADITIONS
BEFORE ECONOMICS

Serious Situation on Land as
Business Depression Drives
People to Farms

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOKYO—If Japan is riding through the present period of serious business depression with far more success than might have been expected, the fact may be attributed partly to the survival of the old guild system under which each employer stood in loco parentis to his employees.

These hard times do not bring wholesale dismissals. Hundreds of industries, thousands of businesses, operate with men and women on the pay rolls for whom there is no use. From an industrial point of view, this is one weakness of the economic system in Japan. It exaggerates the jogs in the curve of business for every enterprise which practices it, cutting possible profits and magnifying certain losses. But from a humane point of view and from a national aspect, it is an excellent institution, serving with the back-to-the-farm movement in times of depression to absorb the shocks of economic disasters and to keep the people fairly content.

Nevertheless, despite the absence of satisfactory official figures, there is ample evidence that Japan at present has a real unemployment problem. For years industry and trade have been absorbing fewer workers than the schools provided, and for years the unemployed have been filing back to the farms, to further load an already overburdened agricultural economy, struggling with taxes and a lower per capita return from the land.

This was the situation until July, 1929, when the Minseito Cabinet set out to remove the gold embargo. The yen began to rise, sending domestic prices lower. The Government trimmed its budget of all new construction items. Reconstruction of the areas of Tokyo and Yokohama, which had been destroyed by the fire and earthquake of 1923, was almost finished. Moreover, world commodity prices were declining as well.

All these factors combined to take the profit out of industry and, since July, one industry after another has announced restrictions on production. The decline in general purchasing power has likewise had effects upon the large class of main filching back to the farms, to further load an already overburdened agricultural economy, struggling with taxes and a lower per capita return from the land.

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry last autumn ordered a survey of industrial employment in vocations employing 7,000,000 men. Of these, 4 1/2 per cent were out of work at the end of November. Such industry represents but a small fraction of the Japanese gainfully employed. Moreover, it makes no attempt to estimate the number of those who are living (and presumably working) on farms which have no need for them. This class must be added to the unemployed. In December, it is believed, the persons entirely without occupation in Japan numbered 800,000.

Sugar Wide Open
When Cuba Drops
Market Control

HAVANA, Cuba (By U. P.)—For the first time in four years the harvesting and marketing of the Cuban sugar crop will be free from governmental restraint as the result of the almost unanimous vote April 14 of stockholders of the Single Sales Agency to abolish that organization. The vote was by acclamation. Shareholders or delegates holding proxies cast 125,529 votes out of a total of 25,000 votes at the meeting.

By its action the Single Sales Agency, organized by Cuban and American sugar mill owners to control the marketing of the entire 1930 sugar crop, totaling some 4,600,000 tons, will be abolished.

The island's sugar crop will be marketed from now on by private individuals or sugar brokers. From 1926 until now the Cuban Government, with the support of the majority of the cane growers and sugar central operators, has endeavored to bolster the falling price of sugar either by curtailing each year's crop or by setting up an agency to sell all Cuban sugar destined for export. The benefits of the governmental intervention were so doubtful that each year saw a decrease in the scope of the Government's restraint on the crop. This year's harvest was not restricted to any certain tonnage. There are some 3,000,000 tons of Cuban sugar now ready for export, or in the process of being disposed of by the agency. This year's crop will total 4,600,000 or 4,700,000 tons.

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Tourists in Manila
Liberal in Buying

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Manila, P. I. During the year 1929 the Philippine Islands enjoyed the greatest tourist business in their history. Approximately 6000 tourists visited Manila and spent about \$300,000, according to the annual report of the tourist section of the Insular Bureau of Commerce and Industry.

Those who benefited most from the purchases of these travelers, the report points out, were hat and embroidery stores, garages and curio shops. The forecast for 1930 is a greatly increased volume of tourist business.

British Seize
Gandhi Aide;
Markets Close

Mayor of Calcutta Sent to
Prison—Violation of
Salt Law Spreads

BOMBAY, India (P.)—The British Government April 14 took into custody leaders in the Indian nationalist "civil disobedience" movement, headed by Mahatma Gandhi himself.

Of importance, however, almost tantamount to arrest of Gandhi, was the order a few hours later for the incarceration of Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the All-India National Congress. Nehru was sentenced to prison for six months after having been convicted on a charge of violation of the salt act April 11.

He was arrested at Cheki Station and temporarily detained in Maini provincial jail, both places near Allahabad. News of his arrest spread rapidly throughout Bombay, and within a few minutes the cotton, bullion, seeds and share markets suspended business.

Sixteen persons were arrested at Lucknow, United Provinces, for offenses against the salt laws. They included Mahatma Gandhi, chief executive officer of the National Congress, and Indira Ambedkar, president of the local Congress committee, and several other Congress officials.

The Bombay Congress Committee decided after it had been informed of Nehru's arrest to proclaim a partial day of mourning, and "day of work." Nationalist volunteers were sent to all parts of the province to fast and to proclaim the fact with the aid of megaphones.

CALCUTTA, Bengal, India (P.)—Mayor J. M. Sen Gupta, and four students who were arrested April 12 for reading seditious literature to a gathering in support of the civil disobedience campaign were sentenced April 14 to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

U. S. APPROVES ROY
AS HAITI PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON (P.)—The Department of State has warned President Borno of Haiti that it will recognize Eugene Roy and no one else as provisional President of the island republic.

Mr. Roy was selected as a compromise candidate by the Hoover commission which formulated the Administration's new Haitian policy. The warning followed the indefinite adjournment of the Haitian Council of State by President Borno and the publication of a proclamation from him urging the election as temporary President of "the honorable citizen designated by the chief of state from a list of opposition groups." He did not mention Mr. Roy in this communication.

Dispatches from Port-au-Prince said President Borno's political opponents have grown suspicious of the President and are watching his movements closely.

To the Council of State falls the duty of electing the provisional President, in accordance with the agreement reached by the Hoover commission. Its members are selected by President Borno and in the past have generally followed his dictates.

All Evidences of the Tower of Babel
Heard Round Jerusalem Clock Tower

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM—If a new Tower of Babel has arisen on the site of the present Clock Tower in Jerusalem, the medley of languages could surely not be greater than can be heard at any time in present-day Jerusalem.

Arabic, Hebrew, English—to take first the three official languages of the country, represented respectively 24, 18 and 12 per cent in a "census" undertaken haphazardly by an interested tourist who stood for half an hour outside the Post Office trying to discover how many tongues he could pick out from the babel around him.

Among the unofficial languages, he found Yiddish took first place with 10 per cent, German, 6 per cent. Out of a total of 50 people, three spoke something unknown to two listeners.

ROOM IS FOUND
FOR JAPANESE IN
BRAZIL'S FUTURE

Nipponese Gets 2,500,000
Acres as Basis for
Vast Colony

BELEM, Para (P.)—Hachiro Fukuhara, organizer and manager of Companhia Nipponica e Plantacoes do Brasil, has a vision—that of a great colony of Japanese in this state growing cotton, cacao, rice and other products on farms of 60 acres each.

One hundred and fifty families are being brought yearly from the crowded islands of Nippon to the virgin forests of this state and started on an independent life. Fukuhara in November, 1928, secured a concession here of 2,500,000 acres in five different parts.

One is of slightly more than 1,000,000 acres, another 1,000,000, and three smaller tracts are of 25,000 acres each. Only the first two have been definitely located; the others are to be located within two years on unoccupied lands in the regions specified in the concession, which, in general terms, is similar to that granted Henry Ford for his rubber plantation.

The company is using local labor as well as Japanese in the development of its property, and three Brazilians, an engineer, a banker and an attorney, have financial interests in the company. The first Japanese were brought from a large colony in the State of Sao Paulo, but now they are coming regularly from Japan by direct steamer via South Africa.

At Acara, where the first development is going on, there is an experimental farm, and here the new settlers buy their land, paying a percentage down and the remainder over a period of years. Cotton is envisaged as the principal crop at Monte Alegre, while at Acara rice and cacao are the principal crops.

The center of the Japanese company's activities is at Thomassu, 19 hours by launch south of this city on the Acara River. To this point the river is navigable for vessels up to 200 tons.

Fukuhara believes that cacao is the most promising crop, and hopes that 3,000,000 trees will be planted within two years, which will bear, two years later, a total of more than 400,000 tons of cacao. He also has a large rubber plantation in Sao Paulo, and the other products of the Japanese, as well as the production of two kinds of Brazil nuts. The company plans to market the crops of its colonists, retaining 30 per cent as its commission.

Profit Is Found
in Helping Men to
Help Themselves

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Helping discharged prisoners turn over a new leaf pays in dollars and cents, estimates the annual report of the Central Howard Association, a middle Western institution organized to help these men get jobs and to aid them in their moral reformation.

Last year 555 men were paroled to the superintendent of the association, P. Emory Lyon, and it was found that the pay received by the 81 per cent who made good was \$1,000,000, and that the cost of running the association the 29 years of its history. The total number of men and boys for whom the association found employment was considerably larger, 1467.

Figuring up the bill for its services as compared with the expense of keeping a man in prison, the association came to some impressive conclusions. On one hand it found that it costs the State an average of \$403.10 to house a man in a penal institution for a year. On the other, it reported that for the small average sum of \$7.95 (its average cost per man assisted) it can usually "transform these dependents into self-supporting units of society."

Mr. Lyon in his annual report commended the adult probation law as practiced in Massachusetts. He said that it marked the way to the solution of the problem of overcrowding of the prisons.

POLAND AND SWEDEN
JOIN TARIFF PACT

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—The commercial convention concluded March 24 by the Conference for Concerted Economic Action, together with the protocol for future negotiations has now been signed by two further countries, Poland and Sweden. Hungary, it is announced, has signed the protocol. This brings the number of signatories to the convention up to 16 and of the protocol to 20.

Poland made the proviso that the tariffs applied by other states on April 1, this year, should not be modified in such a way as to affect unfavorably Poland's exports.

35 WOMEN ATTEND
TURKS' MASS MEETING

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BEYOGLU, Turkey—The first demonstration by women in the history of Turkey has proved a complete failure.

Turkish women were to have celebrated, on April 12, the victory of having obtained the right to the municipal vote, and a great mass meeting was organized, but though the gathering was widely advertised, only about 15 women and 20 school girls assembled. The Union of Turkish Women is coming in for a good deal of chaff in consequence.

U. S. and Britain Reach Accord
Over Safeguarding in Naval Pact

'Escalator' Clause Adopted, Allowing the Members
of the Tripartite Pact to Guard Themselves
Against Construction

The American and British delegates to the five-power naval conference have reached an important decision in regard to the safeguarding, or so-called "escalator" clause. The clause is framed for the purpose of allowing any of the powers signing the three-power pact to protect themselves against competitive building of navies by any non-signatory nations.

By this clause each of them is enabled to meet any such increase by the increase of its own navy. The chief delegates are engaged in drawing up final statements of their countries' "national positions" for the closing session of April 22.

The United States delegates are expected to leave by the delayed sailing of the Leviathan on April 23.

By ERWIN D. CANHAM
BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—While the work of drafting the naval treaty proceeds busily, the chief delegates of each of the five powers are engaged in conjunction with their governments in drawing up final statements of the national position which will form an important part in the closing plenary session on April 22.

Aristide Briand and Dino Grandi have both left London for their respective capitals, and it is uncertain whether each or both will return for the concluding ceremonies.

Neither are not expected, however, to miss this opportunity of making their national viewpoints clear and participating in the historic scene. The exact position of Italy in connection with the final treaty and particularly regarding the compromise of the methods of limitation worked out with France is not yet perfectly clear.

At the beginning Signor Grandi explained that his Government could not approve of a compromise plan until the tonnage figures were specified, and that the French position since the French first proposed the transactional plan at Geneva. It is certain Signor Grandi will consult with Benito Mussolini, the Italian Premier, in the next few days and will probably then announce the Italian position.

On the morning of April 15, Reijiro Wakatsuki, Admiral Takarabe and Mr. Saiko visited Enryu L. Stimson, David A. Reed and Rear Admiral (Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

SUPREME COURT
SAYS JURY TRIAL
MAY BE WAIVED

Decision Expected to Greatly Influence Criminal Procedure

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Unanimous ruling of the Supreme Court that trial by jury may be waived at option of the accused in major as well as minor criminal cases was laid down here in the so-called Patton case, accepted by observers as marking a new landmark in the history of American judicial procedure.

Primarily the decision is hailed as definitely marking the reverse swing of the pendulum away from too great emphasis on jury trials, which for years distinguished our criminal procedure from that of other common law countries. Probably not since the great decisions of John Marshall has there been an opinion so closely affecting future development of criminal procedure in federal courts.

The decision was in a prohibition case taken to the Supreme Court by the District Court of Omaha against John Patton, Harold Conant and Jack Baker, vs. the United States. Defendants were indicted in the Federal District Court of Omaha charged with conspiracy to bribe a dry agent. A jury of 12 was impaneled, but one of the jurors dropped out and the case was continued with only 11, with the express consent of the accused. Later, however, the court found that the jury was not a jury of 12, and the case was returned, defendants appealed to the Circuit Court on the ground that the law required a jury of 12. The court, being in doubt as to the law, thereupon certified the question to the Supreme Court, where the Government's argument was presented by Charles E. Hughes Jr., Solicitor-General.

Previous decisions of the Supreme Court had made waiver of jury constitutional in petty cases, but according to (Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

British and Soviets
Enter Short Pact

LONDON (P.)—Hugh Dalton, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, announced in Parliament, on April 14, that negotiations had been completed for a trade arrangement with Soviet Russia which would remain, pending conclusion of a full Anglo-Soviet trade treaty.

The arrangements provide for most-favored-nation treatment in respect of trade and, with certain special exceptions, in respect of shipping, as between the two countries, the Undersecretary explained. The agreement also gives the Soviet Government the right to establish their trade delegation in London, consisting of the Soviet trade representative and two deputies from the Soviet embassy. The offices of the former Russian trading concern had been raided under orders of the former Conservative Government before the breach in relations with Russia.

The agreement was a temporary one, subject to cancellation after six months' notice, Mr. Dalton concluded.

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DEEP SEA SHIPS
SOON TO INVADE
LAND OF FARMS

Two of World's Greatest
Inland Waterways Near
Completion

Federal co-ordination of thousands of miles of rivers and canals in the United States is bringing about a renaissance in inland waterborne commerce. Rivers played a major role in the days when the steam packets plied the Mississippi. But today they are becoming an important unit in a balanced transport system in which rails, highways, and air each carry the burdens for which they are best suited. The waterway situation is described in six articles, of which the following is the second.

WASHINGTON—The St. Lawrence Canal and the Intracoastal waterway are two of the largest engineering projects ever conceived by man, and they are both well on the way to completion.

The St. Lawrence project will open up a landlocked empire to commerce with the seven seas, and the golden harvest of the Canadian and American wheat fields will thereby find an outlet by sea from ports in Minnesota, 2300 miles inland.

The intracoastal waterway, or "inside Atlantic route" while yet spectacular, is nevertheless important, and provides a sort of ocean-going Mississippi River navigation system along the east coast of the United States. This vast water "Mississippi" will mean a service of cheap and dependable transportation from Boston to New Orleans and beyond to Corpus Christi.

For the seaboard states on the Atlantic, comparable in many ways to that provided for the middle West through the development of the Father of Waters.

The aggregate of canals and waterways which have come to be grouped under the generic title of the "intracoastal waterway" extends along the whole Atlantic coast from Boston southward.

Freight may ply up and down the coast without suffering the rigors of the offshore storms. The waterway is in process of development by the army engineers and a major part of the undertaking is already complete.

Beginning at Boston, the first sector is the Cape Cod Canal, which connects Buzzard's Bay by sea level to Cape Cod Bay, privately built and taken over by the Government in 1928, tolls free. Thence the route traverses Long Island Sound to New York Bay, from which it follows the Raritan River, and the privately owned Raritan Canal to the Delaware River. It is here that the Federal Government is believed likely some day to increase facilities.

The next step on the "inside route" runs through the Chesapeake and Delaware Canals, owned now by the Government; after that come the (Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

Single Gap Will Block Full Girdling
of Australia by Regular Air Lines

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU
MELBOURNE, Vic.—Only one gap of a few hundred miles will soon block the complete encircling of the Australian continent by regular commercial air routes. The one absent link in the chain will be the stretch between Wyndham in the north of Western Australia and Daly Waters in northern Australia. The complete circuit exceeds 7000 miles.

The chief commercial aviation event of 1929 was the opening of the East-West service, which added the 1453 miles between Perth, W. Aust., and Adelaide, S. Aust. With this route under its control, West Australia Airways, one of the pioneer companies, directs 2929 miles of air routes subsidized by the Federal Government.

Three large three-engine Havilland "Hercules" air liners are operating on the Adelaide-Perth service. Passengers spend the night at Forrest, W. Aust., in the heart of the desert, just across the South Australian border. There a special hotel, equipped with refrigeration, radio and sporting gear, has been built by West Australian Airways. Night flying on (Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

London-Brussels Air
Mail Service Opens

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON
FIRST two-way night air mail service between London and Brussels started April 14.

A three-engine Fokker monoplane of the Belgian-Sabena service reached Croydon 4 a. m. April 15 carrying mails and freight. In the other direction an airplane left Croydon 1 a. m., reaching Brussels at 3:30, carrying letters posted in London up to 11:30 p. m. The present service is for mails and freight only, but it is hoped to include passengers next year.

Lakes States
Win in Water
Diversion Suit

Supreme Court Backs Up
Hughes—Orders Use of
Canal Curtailed

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The Sanitary District of Chicago has lost the final round in the 25-year struggle for wholesale diversion of water from the Great Lakes to flush sewage down the Chicago drainage canal. The Supreme Court has sustained the recommendation of Charles E. Hughes, made as special master, providing that by Dec. 31, 1938, after the city installs new sewage disposal works, it may withdraw not more than 1500 cubic feet of water per second in addition to domestic pumpage.

In a decision written by Justice Holmes the City of Chicago is condemned for its determination to divert as much as 10,000 cubic feet of water a second from the Great Lakes, lowering the levels of Lake Michigan and the lower lakes as much as six inches, with the result that earning capacity of the lake fleet has been reduced \$3,000,000 a year.

The court refers to its decision on Jan. 14, 1929, that the diversion of water was unlawful, when it declared that the city had frequently withdrawn over long periods of time amounts vastly in excess of that allowed under a permit from the Secretary of War. Following the January decision, the court referred the case back to Mr. Hughes as special master for the purpose of arriving at a practical solution of the difficulty.

After hearings, Mr. Hughes recommended that the diversion should be gradually curtailed until the 1938 limit was attained.

Justice Holmes in his opinion says: "It already has been decided the defendant is wrong in its determination to divert as much as 10,000 cubic feet of water a second from the Great Lakes, lowering the levels of Lake Michigan and the lower lakes as much as six inches, with the result that earning capacity of the lake fleet has been reduced \$3,000,000 a year."

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Conservatives Call
Budget of Snowden
Class Legislation

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The budget offered by Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, while pleasing to the Labor and Liberal parties and being thus insured of acceptance by Parliament, has produced a strong reaction among the Conservatives.

The main criticism is that putting all the new burdens, including the 6d. extra income tax, the 3d. additional surtax and 10 per cent higher estate duties upon the richer folk alone, divorces taxation from representation and introduces class legislation which must in the end hurt all alike.

The Times declares that the tax program "will deepen the disquieting impression that the wealthier section of the community is merely being exploited by the Socialist Government in order to provide for the expansion of social services for which the appetite of the electorate is not likely to diminish so long as voters are protected from the fiscal consequences of their own extravagance."

A secondary point is made that removal of "safeguarding" duties for which the budget provides deals an unnecessary blow at those small industries now enjoying protection. Labor's left wing also is not without grumblers. Here, however, the criticism is from a totally different viewpoint, being that Mr. Snowden has not gone far enough in the direction of projecting additional taxation upon the rich to help the poor.

The support which is assured to Mr. Snowden alike from the great body of his own followers and from free traders, however, entirely outweighs the dissent. The Manchester Guardian says the budget "follows the best traditions of Liberal finance."

The Daily Chronicle, Liberal, says it is a "straightforward handling of the financial position." The Daily Star, Liberal, says it "vindicates the Chancellor's reputation for sound, cautious finance." The Daily Herald, Labor, says: "Facts are faced. There is a return to honest bookkeeping."

HOOVER URGES
U. S. TO LEAD
PEACE CAUSE

President Stresses Nation's
Obligation in Speech at
D. A. R. Congress

WASHINGTON—America's great responsibility and opportunity for furthering the cause of peace and good will among peoples and nations were resoundingly proclaimed by President Hoover in an address on April 14, before the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, assembled for their thirty-ninth continental congress.

REAFFIRMS SUPPORT
FOR HAGUE TRIBUNAL

Chief Executive Declares That
Country Is Blessed and
Well Protected

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—America's great responsibility and opportunity for furthering the cause of peace and good will among peoples and nations were resoundingly proclaimed by President Hoover in an address on April 14, before the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, assembled for their thirty-ninth continental congress.

Briefly the President reminded his fellow citizens of the obligations to the realization of international amity they had assumed in joining in the Kellogg pact outlawing war—the elimination of competitive armament and the cultivation of methodical procedure for the pacific solution of national controversies.

For the attainment of these two concepts the President urged approval of the three-power naval armament limitations treaty formulated at the London conference and adherence to the World Court, under the Root-Hurst formula.

His ringing declaration that the United States will not shrink its sacred obligation to the cause of international peace was the President's reply to the claims of the opponents of the World Court that the recent outcome of the Republican primaries in Illinois was a damaging setback to the protracted effort to associate this country in the work of that world tribunal.

American reluctance to foreign entanglements will be fully safeguarded, the President gave assurance, but in thus holding itself free from commitments the nation, he declared, will not fail to co-operate to maintain peace. For America to do so, he pointed out, would be contrary to its historic tradition of peace-maker and advocate.

The great weight of important national leadership and achievement behind the project of adherence to the World Court was graphically pictured by the President in listing its accomplishments and the quality of its advocates.

He directed specifically to the advocacy of the World Court and the London naval treaty the President's address in its entirety was a reiteration of the underlying precept of his Administration; the furthering of the cause of international harmony. To this great cause he pledged himself in his campaign, and his message to the Nation in this speech was a dedication to this great labor.

As adherence to the World Court is the Nation's obligation under the Kellogg covenant, so the London naval treaty, the President declared, is in keeping with its precepts. The naval agreement abolishes armament competition and thereby removes "one of the deeper causes of friction and ill will in the world."

President Hoover's address to the assembly of the D. A. R., one of the most significant ever delivered before these gatherings, was more than a message to this great society. Radio-cast throughout the land over a nationwide hookup it was a powerful call to the Nation in the great task he has set for himself; lasting advances in the cause of world peace.

Chief Executive Recounts
Advantages Enjoyed by
People of United States

WASHINGTON (P.)—The following is the text of President Hoover's speech before the Daughters of the American Revolution:

To the Daughters of the American Revolution:

It is a pleasure to take part in welcoming the delegates from all parts of the country of so great a patriotic association as the Daughters of the American Revolution.

This society was founded in proud memory of the spirit of this Nation in its first fight for freedom. The enduring courage, the wisdom and the love of liberty of our forebears who fought in that fight is a most precious heritage. You who trace your lineage back to that gallant group have a right to be proud. On you, by virtue of your lineage, there rest special privileges and duties. It is your special privilege to tend the flame of humanity and freedom that was lighted in the American Revolution and so to perform that service that the memory of those heroic virtues shall survive in our people, and there rests on you an especial charge and duty that, at whatever sacrifice, that spiritual light of justice and liberty shall continue to guide this people in their

any other nation. Through the wisdom of our forefathers we have inherited a system of life which yields a larger measure of equality of opportunity—a larger richness of opportunity than humanity has ever before discovered, and from this system we have found freedom for ability and character to rise from the humblest condition to leadership, which brings a constant refreshment of the moral and spiritual strength to our nation. We are content with the fundamental principles of government which we have evolved and under which we live. We are not blind to its errors and crudities, but we are confident of our ability to cure them.

Because of our geographical situation, because of our great resources and of the American genius for organization, we have, in a sense that no other country has it, security from attack and harm by other nations. We are not only free from attack, but our people are more free from the haunting fear of attack than are any other people in the world. Because of these blessings, because of our inherited ideals of humanity and liberty, because of our strength, because of our disinterestedness, because of our freedom from these tormenting fears, there rests upon the United States a moral and spiritual duty to undertake a part in securing the peace of the world. Nor does that duty imply any limitation upon our independence. Quite to the contrary, it can only be fulfilled to its fullest measure by maintaining the fullest independence.

Must Avoid Extremes

I do not put this duty to you upon a basis of self-interest, although it is inevitable that the failure of civilization in any part of the world at once brings distress within our own doors. I have no occasion to emphasize this duty by pointing out the horrors and degradation of war. Those who really know war never glorify it. I have seen too much of the tragic sufferings of men, women and children, of the black shadows that ever run on the heels of war to wish to recall those scenes. I hope never to see them again. I know this nation can help to make war impossible and that it should so help.

It is easy to preach the national duty of helping to preserve peace. It is easier still to engage in invective or vindictive phrase and slogan which stir national selfishness and self-righteousness. And certainly the way of peace lies neither in the rattling of the scabbard nor the abandonment of defense.

These are matters in which you are deeply interested, not in destructive criticism directed to either extreme, of which we have enough, but in development of constructive public opinion—the most powerful expression of our people. Your cordial resolutions in support of Secretary Kellogg in his efforts which brought about the Kellogg-Briand pact are evidence of the desire of your society to promote the peace of the world. By that pact with 55 other nations, we solemnly pledged ourselves not only to renounce war but to seek means for pacific settlement of all international differences. We were sincere when we signed that pact. We engaged our national honor when we ratified it, and in sincerity honor two obligations flow from that covenant.

First, the conceptions of military strength of nations are reduced by that covenant solely to such strength as is required for defense. And second, we must cultivate methodical procedure by which controversies between nations can be settled by pacific means, certainly until the peace machinery of the world has been developed and tested over long years we must maintain such forces of defense as will at every moment prevent the penetration of a hostile force over our borders. Adequate defense requires forces relative to other nations but at the same time with no excesses which will create the fear of aggression from us. Such fear will breed animosities, ill will, and a resolution in others to combine to protect themselves, which are the very seeds of war.

Peace Move Must Be Mutual

All the world needs relief from the burdens of armies and navies, but disarmament cannot be made to contribute to peace unless it is conducted by agreement among nations, for by that method alone can we ally fear and preserve security. One of the deeper causes of friction and ill will in the world has been competition in naval armament. Nothing arouses more fear or lends

itself more to the creation of distrust among nations. A proposal on the part of one nation to build more ships of war results in instant fear of inadequate defense, ill will, and suspicion in other nations.

In consonance with the spirit of the Kellogg pact we recently made a renewed effort at reduction and limitation of naval arms by agreement. For nearly ten years our country has pursued a steady endeavor to bring about such agreements. The Washington Arms Conference of 1922, while it was not partially successful in this direction, yet by limiting battleships and aircraft carriers it accomplished much and laid foundations for the future. Competition, however, started at once in the other types of war craft, and an effort was made by conference between the representatives of the United States, Great Britain, and Japan at Geneva in 1927 to bring it to a halt.

That conference failed and competition took renewed and even more dangerous aspects. A year ago we again initiated negotiations and, creating a holiday in their further construction, together with limitations and reductions in the construction of cruisers, destroyers, and submarines during the next six years. Under the terms now being finally formulated the conference has been able to bring about an actual reduction in the armament of the three nations of about 25 per cent less than the standards discussed during the conference which failed at Geneva three years ago, and a reduction of about 12 per cent below present naval programs as rapidly as the present ships become obsolete. But most important of all it has been able finally to turn the tide of constantly increasing naval arms and to end the poison of suspicion and ill will generated by constant rivalry in construction.

Present Strength Normal

We have been able to create a situation where there is neither inferiority nor superiority in the naval strength of the United States. This is consonant with the pact we have solemnly entered by which we have pledged ourselves to use our arms solely for defense. We are stronger in defense as a result of the conference. It is an accomplishment that I believe will appeal to the moral and spiritual sense of the American people. Through this agreement we have strengthened the forces of peace. It is an accomplishment that has great material advantages to all its participants, but I prefer to have it judged on the far higher grounds of its contribution to the moral and spiritual welfare of our people and the world, for in the long run those are the grounds on which we and all the world must depend for progress.

The great road to peace indeed lies in the prevention of war. The construction and maintenance of this road requires just as much interest and devotion as the maintenance of defense. The first principle in prevention of war is to guide our national conduct in justice, consideration and kindness to other nations so as to give no justified cause for ill will or suspicion. War arises from a state of fear, a sense of injustice and an ill will which culminates in uncontrollable national passions. There are ever present in the world the causes of friction. The far-flung exchange of citizens and their property throughout the world gives hourly birth to large and small controversies; beyond this our generation has inherited a multitude of conflicting interests from of old. These controversies are of many different types; they require distinctly different methods and agencies of settlement. The practical program of the work of peace is to develop and create appropriate agencies for regular methodical disposal and solution of these con-

troversies so as to assure justice and avoid arousing of national emotions.

Should Expand Diplomacy

All civilized nations have developed great skill and experience in their foreign offices whose will and purpose in this century is to dispose of a multitude of these daily incidents without friction. We have need steadily to expand their machinery and method.

The world has greatly advanced the method of arbitration by scores of treaties; it has by such instances as the Bolivia-Paraguay dispute advanced the method of independent inquiry into fact in co-operation with the parties, and by such instances as the Tacna-Arica controversy, has advanced the method of conciliation. The difficulties in the instance of the Chinese-Russian dispute show the clear need of some method of mobilization of public opinion against the incidental controversies of justiciable character for the world had an international court for which such cases could be preferred for adequate hearing and independent decision based upon law and justice.

World Court Practical

Such a court—the World Court—has been established at The Hague with the aid of American jurists. It has been accepted by 90 per cent of the civilized people of the earth. It is established and no other court is practicable. It has demonstrated the highest integrity and capacity and the continuance of these qualities is assured. It has already settled a great number of controversies. It is only one, but an important one of the six or seven methods of securing pacific settlements, and thus a contribution to the prevention of war. Adherence to that court by the United States has been earnestly recommended by every one of our Presidents and every one of our Secretaries of State since its inception. No one can challenge the patriotism of these 10 men, nor the ripe wisdom which is theirs from having borne the actual burden of responsibility for our foreign relations. They have found no entanglement or limitation of the independence of the United States by safeguarded membership in it.

And in all the discussion as to participation of the United States in this court there are few persons who do not agree as to the desirability and necessity of such a court.

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based upon independence from any combination pledged to the use of force. I believe it is clear that the United States can more effectively and wisely work for peace without commitments to use coercion to enforce settlements. Our position was made clear in a statement issued jointly by the Prime Minister of England and myself at the time of his memorable visit of good will to this country. We said:

"The part of each of our Governments in the promotion of world peace will be different, as one will never consent to become entangled in European diplomacy and the other is resolved to pursue a policy of active co-operation with its European neighbors. But each of our Governments will direct its thoughts and influence toward securing and maintaining the peace of the world."

Within these principles which are in full accord with the traditions we have from our forefathers, we should hold an open mind and engage in advancement of the methods by which the controversies in the world may find pacific settlement and by which we can co-operate in the prevention of war. For the American people want peace in the world, not alone as a matter of material interest to our prosperity and welfare, but because gains to the moral and spiritual forces of the world are made through peace and not through war.

RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED
MEXICO CITY (By U. P.)—Ratifications of the new consular convention between Mexico and Panama were exchanged April 12.

D. A. R. Membership of 170,000 Grown From 1890 Roll of 18

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The growth of the D. A. R. is probably not equaled by any other women's organization in the country. Organized in 1890 with 18 members it now has over 170,000 active members in 2377 chapters located in every state and in Alaska, Hawaii, Philippine Islands, Panama Canal Zone, Cuba, China, England, Italy and France. Fully 6000 delegates and alternates now attend the annual congress. Although the congress is occupying the newly constructed Constitution Hall for the first time, there is an overflow into the old Continental Memorial Hall where amplifiers carry the words of the speakers.

A firm declaration that the prohibition amendment will never be repealed was Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook's greeting to the congress as one of the honorary presidents-general.

each succeeding year of democracy it will be more and more successfully upheld."

D. A. R. progress, officials of the organization maintain, has been due largely to the plan of committees work and team work. Each state conference and every chapter has its own particular project for which it provides committees; each state conference has committees that work for the purposes projected by the continental congress, as represented by the national committees.

Mrs. Richard Russell of Hollywood, Calif., chairman of the D. A. R. better films committee, is acclaiming the new code just issued by the motion picture interests as "the kind of standard women all over the country have been urging producers to follow for years."

Social functions play an important part on the program of the D. A. R. alternates and delegates while they are in the national capital. Heading the list is the afternoon reception given by President and Mrs. Hoover. Few are the official households where some kind of entertainment has not been planned for the delegates from the "home state." Groups of Senators' and Representatives' wives are holding large receptions.

The Children of the American Revolution, made up of descendants of Revolution patriots who are too

young to become "daughters," are holding their convention here also. One of their chief speakers was James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, who has five children of his own. When the D. A. R. congress opened, three of the C. A. R.'s clad in colonial costumes presented Mrs. Lowell F. Hobart president-general, with a basket of flowers nearly as big as themselves.

Hunter Registrants Self-Supporting

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Twenty-three of the 600 registrants at the Hunter College Bureau of Occupation are entirely self-supporting, according to Mrs. Harriet L. Lowenstein, head of the bureau.

Of the others, 28 aid at home, 116 use the money they earn for clothes and school expenses, 279 work for college expenses only, 141 pay for luxuries and 13 pay for their own music and dancing lessons.

The self-supporting girls receive first consideration, since it is necessary for them to earn an adequate salary if they are to remain in college. Those who aid at home and must pay for their clothes and college expenses receive next preference. College expenses include carfare, lunches, club dues and sometimes books.

In a survey of 50 girls who are earning more than \$25 a month, it was found that only five were not up to the academic standard. The majority were found to have a general average well above a "C."

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FRENCH BUDGET SLOWLY REACHES 'SHUTTLE' STAGE

Expedited Between Senate and Chamber to Settle Controversial Items

By Cable From Monitor Bureau
PARIS.—The budget which has been the primary concern of the French Parliament for several months has now reached the "shuttle" stage, that is, having been voted and revised successively by the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, it is being rushed between the two houses in an attempt to iron out differences in detail.

The annual budget of receipts and expenditures gets more parliamentary attention in France than in most other countries. During the months which are spent in debating it in the Chamber and Senate, voting credits for one purpose or another may give rise to protracted discussions on almost any subject.

Even postponement of the opening date of the fiscal year from Jan. 1 to April 1, which added three full months to the period available for budget debates this year, proved insufficient and provisional monthly credits have had to be voted, while parliamentary discussion continues through the greater portion of April.

The principal question which still divides Chamber and Senate while the budget continues its shuttling process is the proposed automatic regulation of pensions in conformity with changes in civil and military salaries. The Chamber has voted in favor of this automatic increase in pensions whenever salaries are raised, but the Government opposes the project and the Senate has turned it down by a very large majority.

The Government declares such a

procedure would place an insupportable burden on the budget and make equilibrium of receipts and expenditures practically impossible. The Senate, assuming its traditional rôle as defender of the treasury, supports the Government but the Chamber has hitherto refused to listen to the plea for economy. André Tardieu, the Premier, has cautiously refrained from placing a question of confidence on this issue in the Chamber but declares his cabinet will demand a confidence vote on the budget in its entirety.

Flying Prize Goes to Harvard Airmen

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON.—First prize in the Grover Loening Intercollegiate Flying Contest among flying groups at seven big universities has been awarded to the Harvard Flying Club, the National Aeronautic Association announced April 13.

The University of Detroit Aeronautical Society placed second, the Yale Aeronautical Society third and the New York University Flying Club fourth, in the first annual competition for the trophy. Other entrants were the University of Michigan, Ohio State University and Dartmouth University.

Prizes totaling \$2500, together with trophies, will be presented to representatives of the winning colleges at a dinner given by Grover Loening in New York, April 19. First prize is \$1000, second \$500, third \$300 and fourth \$200.

The famous builder of the amphibians, in explaining the establishment of the contest, made the statement that "the best time to train students for aviation is at the age when they attend college."

SUPREME COURT SAYS JURY TRIAL MAY BE WAIVED

(Continued from Page 1)

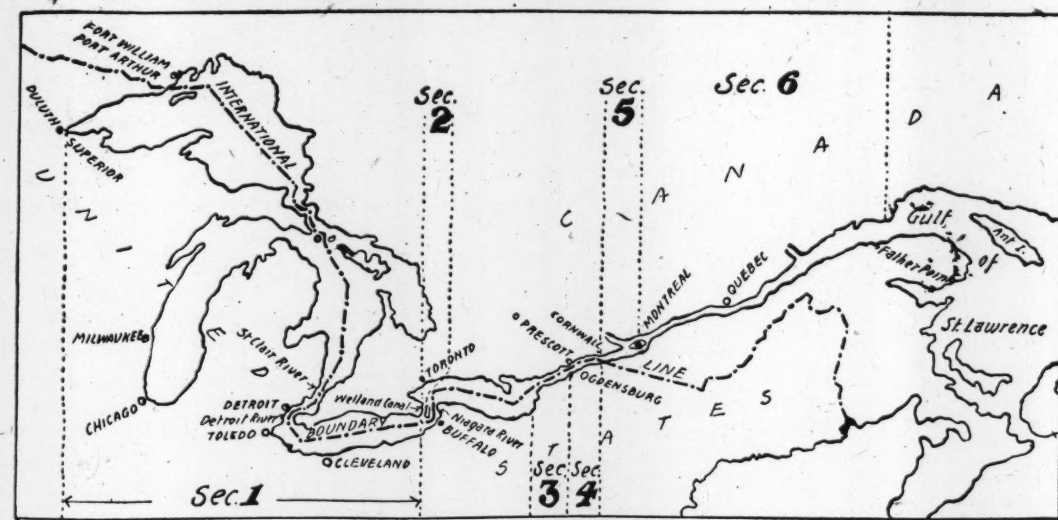
ing to Mr. Justice Sutherland, who handed down the opinion, the question had never before come up in the case of major offenses.

The court has now ruled that trial by jury is a privilege granted by the Constitution which can be waived by an accused, rather than a compulsory condition imposed on defendant even against his will and interest. Trial by jury, Judge Sutherland stated, is still the normal and, with occasional exceptions, the preferable mode of disposing of issues of fact in criminal cases above the grade of petty offenses.

"Not only must the right of the accused to a trial by a constitutional jury be jealously preserved," he said, "but the maintenance of the jury as a fact-finding body in criminal cases is of such importance and has such a place in our traditions, that before any waiver can become effective, the consent of government counsel and the sanction of the court must be had, in addition to the express and intelligent consent of the defendant. And the duty of the trial court in that regard is not to be discharged as a mere matter of rote, but with sound and advised discretion, with an eye to avoid unreasonable or undue departures from that mode of trial or from any of the essential elements thereof, and with a caution increasing in degree as the offenses dealt with increase in gravity."

Back of the decision is a great unwritten chapter in the development of American jurisprudence. It involves the evolution of criminal procedure in America from colonial days in the

Ups and Downs of St. Lawrence Waterway



Prepared by C. J. McManus, Transportation and Research, Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association

The St. Lawrence to the Sea Project is Divided into Six Major Sections. They Are: Section 1—Deepening of the Connecting Channels of the Upper Lakes. Section 2—The New Welland Ship Canal, Built by Canada and Wholly Within Canadian Territory. Section 3—The "Thousand Islands" Section of 67 Miles From Lake Ontario to Three Miles Below Ogdensburg, N. Y. It is Mainly Deep Water Requiring Only Straightening of the Channel and Removal of a Few Rock Reefs.

Section 4—A Portion 48 Miles Long With a Series of Rapids From Which It is Estimated That 2,250,000 Horsepower of Electricity Could Be Developed. Section 5—Canadian Waters, 70 Miles in Length, From the International Boundary to Montreal, to Be Developed Either by Lateral Canals or Locks and Dams. Section 6—Existing 30-Foot Channel From Montreal to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Built and Maintained by the Canadian Government.

DEEP SEA SHIPS SOON TO INVADE LAND OF FARMS

(Continued from Page 1)

Norfolk-Beaufort waterway, now practically complete. For 200 miles between Norfolk and Beaufort Inlet, N. C., this canal offers a project depth of 12 feet. Then follows a stretch of 100 miles more from Beaufort to Cape Fear River, near Wilmington, N. C., where the project has been authorized and work is under way. It is about one-fifth complete.

Other Projects in Line

But this is only the beginning. The Secretary of War has sent Congress a recommendation for an 8-foot waterway from Cape Fear River, N. C., to Charleston, S. C., over much of which are projects already authorized at other depths. This connects with the Charleston-Beaufort channel completed in 1929, and the Beaufort, S. S.-St. John's River, Fla., project completed in 1926. And even this does not tell the whole story of the great "inside route" for work has been going on for several months on the project from Jacksonville, Fla., to Miami.

In addition a survey is now in progress for a waterway from Cumberland Sound, on the east coast of Georgia and Florida, to the Mississippi, while Congress, in acts of 1927 and 1928, authorized construction of a waterway from New Orleans to Corpus Christi, Tex., penetrating a rich farm country now poorly served by railroads, including the "Sugar Bowl of Louisiana." The last leg in the great water highway system will cost the Nation around \$19,350,000.

The St. Lawrence project has something of the dramatic quality of the Suez and Panama Canals. It will bring the Great Lakes—2300 miles from their western end—to the Atlantic just as the Mississippi project will bring the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. With these two projects and the third intracoastal canal, just discussed, it will some day be possible to connect the Lakes with the Atlantic by a boat to move completely around eastern North America, which will have become an "island" by the use of the steam shovel.

Completion of the St. Lawrence canal, Henry J. Allen (R.), Senator from Kansas, told the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association, of which he is president, last March, looks more hopeful than at any past time in 10 years. The present move to connect the Lakes with the Atlantic began around 1919 and has seen much work already done.

Canada Does Its Part

The Niagara peninsula has been cut by a \$115,000,000 New Welland ship canal, built by Canada. Likewise Canada has just entered on construction of 65 miles of ship channel from the outlet of Lake Ontario to the cities of Prescott and Ogdensburg. The project calls for the deepening and widening of the St. Lawrence above

In the Famous Niagara Peninsula

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LONGWOOD GARDENS NOW IN FULL BLOOM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILMINGTON, Del.—The Longwood Gardens of Mr. and Mrs. Pierre S. duPont on April 12 were at their fullest point of spring bloom, and large numbers of people visit them daily. They are said to be unequalled in this country in their size, appointments and magnificence of display.

Longwood Gardens are open free to the public throughout the week with the exception of the second and fourth Sundays of each month. On other Sundays a small fee is charged for admission, the sum being divided among the hospitals of this city and West Chester.

The proposed allocation is: California, 610,000 barrels per year; Oklahoma, 650,000; Texas, 750,000; all others, 480,000; from storage, 78,000.

In issuing the statement, made by a committee on petroleum economics, the Federal Oil Conservation Board says the estimates are amply provided for by present departments.

The committee figures that 3,650,000 new automobiles and trucks will be added this year as against 4,130,000 last year and that each car this year will use an average of 25.2 more gallons of gas than in 1929.

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LONGWOOD GARDENS NOW IN FULL BLOOM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILMINGTON, Del.—The Longwood Gardens of Mr. and Mrs. Pierre S. duPont on April 12 were at their fullest point of spring bloom, and large numbers of people visit them daily. They are said to be unequalled in this country in their size, appointments and magnificence of display.

Longwood Gardens are open free to the public throughout the week with the exception of the second and fourth Sundays of each month. On other Sundays a small fee is charged for admission, the sum being divided among the hospitals of this city and West Chester.

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LONG

KEEP UP TO DATE, BUTLER SAYS, TO AID PROSPERITY

Former Senator Declares
State Must Be Alert to
Changing Conditions

Declaring that blaming the Government for business stagnation is usually a "cover-up" for the failure to make an honest effort to get at the truth of any economic situation, William M. Butler, former Senator from Massachusetts, told the Kiwanis Club of Everett today that one remedy for unemployment and business depression lay in keeping constantly alert to changing conditions in order that "we may minimize the disturbances in the pursuit of our industries and respond to the changes which are bound to come."

The inability to respond readily to changing conditions in industry, Mr. Butler pointed out as the reason for business stagnation that has apparently hit Massachusetts. He founded a note of confidence, however, that the State would soon regain its progressiveness, much the wiser for its experience.

It is essential that the facts be understood and faced, he asserted. Understanding the causes of depression and the ability to lay foundations for "better, more permanent business, he added.

He cited Massachusetts as passing through a period of labor readjustment, which, when completed, would enable industries in the State to compete more successfully with better organized labor outside the State.

"Overproduction has temporarily thrown our business structure out of gear," the former Senator said. "This is only a temporary condition which will soon right itself. Basic conditions are sound."

He called the Massachusetts delegation to Congress a sincere group of representatives doing all they can to carry on the work of government in a temporary business depression. He asked support for their efforts instead of condemnation for a situation which they had nothing to do with, but which they are courageously combating.

Theaters

"Dear Old England"

Copley Theater—E. E. Olive presents "Dear Old England," a farce in three acts by H. F. Maltby. Week beginning April 14, 1930. The cast:

Lady Shoreham.....Elspeth Dudgeon
Mrs. Kirkpatrick.....E. E. Olive
Lord Tottenham.....Edith Merva
Lady Tottenham.....Esther Mitchell
Urnish Shoreham.....Ralph Roberts
Mr. Burrows.....Ralph Roberts
Mr. Raby.....Gerald Rogers
Nector Burrows.....Jan Emery

Not only does the author frankly label his play a farce, but in a "Foreword," spoken last night by Francis Compton, any attempt to make "a serious contribution to drama" is specifically disclaimed and the confession is made that the play verges on burlesque and that its originator hopes only to entertain. This critical guns are spiked in advance.

The play has to do with the adventures of members of the British aristocracy reduced after the war to living in old army huts and railway cars somewhere on the Sussex Downs. Lady Shoreham, subsisting on goat's milk and eggs, tries to preserve the amenities by ringing a handbell for "an imaginary maid, or using a tin tray for a dinner gong. Her daughter, educated at a board school, distresses her mother by her dictation. The girl is employed as scullery maid at the Burrows estate, formerly the ancestral home of the Shorehams. Burrows, an offensive person, is about to eject the Shorehams from their hut for nonpayment of rent. But the scullery maid has caught the eye of his son (Harrow and Cambridge), who comes

to the rescue by paying her \$4 for a pitcher, which he later gives her as a birthday present. At last it is revealed that Burrows is a small boy, the son of a servant, loved Lady Shoreham as a small girl. Thus difficulties are resolved, objections to the union of the boy and girl are removed and there is some prospect that Lady Shoreham may even marry Burrows, in order to teach him to speak correctly—and regain her estate.

Farce almost entirely, and so played, though there is a touch of satire when Lady Shoreham appeals to young Burrows as "a Harrow boy and a Cambridge University graduate" to cease "molesting" her daughter. The most farcical character of all is Lord Tottenham, an inarticulate peer who is forever toppling over furniture. You would not suppose that this person, who smashes crockery, crashes to the floor on collapsing couches, pulls off doorknobs and even bites a piece out of a saucer, could be very amusing. Yet the artistry of Mr. Olive makes this most slapstick part the most truly humorous of them all.

There was a large audience, which laughed heartily at all the antics.

L. A. S.

Boston Stage Notes

Continuing plays include "The Tavern," with George M. Cohan, in his final week at the Tremont, and "The New Moon," the only musical play now on Boston boards, in its ninth week at the Shubert.

Fred Stone, with Mrs. Stone, will play "The Play" at the Colonial next Monday evening in his latest musical extravaganza, "Ripples." Mizel opens an engagement in "Sari" April 28 at the Tremont.

In John Hancock Hall, Thursday at 4, Mrs. Patrick Campbell will repeat her lecture on "Beautiful Speech and the Art of Acting," with illustrative passages from some of her famous roles. The performance is under auspices of the Lee School Alumni Association.

N. E. COUNCIL TO ISSUE 'VACATIONLAND' BOOK

For the fourth successive year, the New England Council will call attention to New England's recreational attractions through the medium of its annual directory of recreational literature, and will distribute 100,000 copies throughout the country.

This year's directory, entitled "New England Vacationland," bears colorful cover by John Held Jr., text by Walter Prichard Eaton, and is profusely illustrated with photographs which they represent New England's unique natural charms. Investigation has shown these charms to be the chief reason why more and more visitors are visiting this section of the country each year. The booklet makes special reference to the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary.

BUILDING OFFICIALS TO ATTEND MEETING

Municipalities throughout New England are to send representatives to the eighteenth annual meeting of the New England Building Officials' Conference, in Boston, April 22 and 23.

This organization, composed of the building commissioners and superintendents of the various towns and cities, was the first of its kind. Its purpose is the interchange of ideas and information tending toward a better protection of the public in building construction and occupancy.

HARBOR PROJECT PROPOSED

WASHINGTON (AP)—A \$18,000 New Bedford harbor project to provide for a channel 30 feet deep and 400 feet wide from deep water in Buzzards Bay to a point just above New Bedford-Fair Haven Bridge, was recommended April 14 in an army engineers' report submitted to the House by Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War.

NEW HAMPSHIRE UTILITY RATES TO BE EXAMINED

Boston Engineer Specialist
Engaged to Report on
Situation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CONCORD, N. H.—In connection with the publication of the annual report of the Public Utilities Commission of New Hampshire which shows that two companies operated at a loss while others showed earnings for the year ranging as high as 22 per cent, the appointment is announced of Samuel H. Midram, of Boston, consulting engineer specializing in utilities, to make a study of the general utility rate situation in New Hampshire.

It is generally believed that Mr. Midram's appointment may lead to considerable changes in present rates with a view toward establishing a more uniform rate of earnings for all the utilities of the State.

Figures tabulated in the report indicate that the total plant investment of 38 electric utilities in New Hampshire is \$81,628,793.44, while the income during 1929 for such corporate purposes as interest and dividends reached \$6,045,581.76. Total capital stock outstanding was reported at \$38,932,525.17, while funded debt was \$39,270,850 with outstanding notes of \$887,309.21 and open accounts for corporate and other purposes of \$4,627,365.67.

On the basis of tabulation it was indicated that the income represented an average return of 7 1/2 per cent, but it was believed that if it were considered that funded debt carries a lower interest charge than return on capital stock that the average earnings would show a considerable increase in percentage. While no official figures were available it is believed that this average return might increase to perhaps 10 or 12 per cent.

Of the electric utilities the Public Service Company of New Hampshire was revealed as the largest with a total plant investment for its 13 units of \$23,011,246. Its units include nine electric utilities, four gas utilities and four local companies which have not yet been authorized to be merged with the parent corporation.

SECOND MODEL LEAGUE OPENS AT YALE APR. 26

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—A second model League of Nations assembly will be held at Yale, opening on April 26. The afternoon before some 400 delegates from over 40 colleges will arrive. Hospitality will be the first consideration of the hosts.

The morning session will have as a topic: "Compulsion settlement of international disputes by pacific means." In the afternoon, the topic will be: "Security and sanctions against aggressor nations," and in the evening "The deletion of the words like the Monroe Doctrine" from Article 21 of the Covenant.

NAVY PLANE ENGINES TO USE OIL OR GAS

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—United States Navy planes will use Pratt & Whitney engines equipped with the new fuel injection device which permits the use of either oil or gasoline, as soon as the local aircraft company begins producing the new device following the completion of projected tests, according to Lieutenant-Com-

EVENTS TONIGHT

Dinner League of Nations Association, talk by Dr. William S. Rappard, dean of Post-Graduate School of International Studies at Geneva, on "What Next in International Relations?" Copley-Plaza, 7.

Modern Music Exposition, Boston Garden and Exposition Hall, until 10:30.

Dinner, Traffic Club of New England, Canadian Night, talk by H. Napier Moore, on "McLean's Magazine, Toronto, Ont., musical entertainment, Ballroom, Copley-Plaza, 6:30.

Recital by students of the preparatory school, Faelten Piano School, Faelten Hall, 8.

Meeting, Home Club of East Boston, talk by Harry E. Burrows, on "The Newsboys' Foundation on 'The Work of the Newsboys' Foundation," Tremont, 8.

Boston Y. M. C. A. meeting, Huntington Club, Young Men's Club Room, 9; meeting, Dolphins Club, Young Men's Club Room, 9:30.

Harvard University, concert by Kendrick Quartet, John Knowles Paley Concert Hall, Music Building, 8:15.

Dinner and meeting, Hotel Accountants' Association, private room, Copley-Plaza, 6:30.

Musical Jordan Hall—Concert, Maxim Shapiro, pianist, 8:15.

Theaters Tremont—"The Tavern."

Shubert—"The New Moon."

Copley—"Dear Old England," film "Song of My Heart."

EVENTS TOMORROW Closing day, Modern Music Exposition, Boston Garden and Exposition Hall, 1 to 10:30.

Luncheon, Rotary Club of Boston, talk on "Relationship With Competitors," by Howard Conoley, president, Walworth Company, Salle Moderne, 12:15.

Museum of Fine Arts; gallery talk on "Colonial Glass and Silver" by Miss Doane, 11.

Last lecture in series on "Rugs and Boston Children's Friend Society, Algonquin Club, 11.

Talk on "How to Get a Bill Through the Senate," by Gaspar G. Bacon, president of the Senate, auspices Massachusetts Civic League, home of Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, 172 Beacon Street, 2:30.

Recital, Desdemona Popiano '28, Faelten Piano School, Faelten Hall, 11:30.

Harvard University; astronomical collection, lecture by Dr. S. P. Plaskett, Division Astrophysical Observatory, Victoria, Harvard College Observatory, Building A, 3:30.

Exhibitions Children's Museum at Boston, Olmsted Park—Czechoslovakian articles, odds and hand-lcrafts.

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mander James M. Shoemaker, U. S. N. He flew here April 14 from the Anacostia naval base to inspect the engine in behalf of the navy.

Flight demonstrations were made at Brainard Field for the navy official, and Commander Shoemaker discussed details of the invention, which substitutes a fuel injection system for the carburetor and fuel intake system, with George Mead, vice-president.

Connecticut Farm Program Outlined

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
STORRS, Conn.—If the 1930 crop is to produce a good income, the farmers of Connecticut will have to resort to the old formula of selling more goods, reducing expenditures and attempting to sell goods for better prices, according to Allen W. Manchester, state farm management specialist and assistant director of agricultural extension work.

Getting better prices, he declares, is a matter of marketing and markets. Only by producing the wanted grades and qualities of products, only by marketing them graded, packed and assembled in quantities as the market desires, can the modern farmer hope for a favorable price.

Mr. Manchester says that it is only by reasonable co-operation with his fellows in a sound policy of producing the amounts of produce needed that the Connecticut farmer can expect prices that will give a fair return.

Increasing the amount of goods sold and the reduction of farm expenditures, according to Mr. Manchester, are almost entirely individual problems of individual farmers.

LOWELL (MASS.) BANKS PLAN CONSOLIDATION

LOWELL, Mass. (AP)—Directors of the Union National Bank and the old Lowell National Bank, two of the oldest and largest commercial banking institutions in this city, met April 14 and ratified a proposal to submit to the stockholders a plan of consolidation for the merger of the two under the name of the Union Old Lowell National Bank. The new organization would have resources of over \$14,000,000.

Stockholders will meet on May 1 to ratify the agreement, and it is expected the new organization will start doing business about June 1.

HARBOR WORK PLEA BACKED BY MAYORS

Mayor James M. Curley's proposal to request Massachusetts congressmen to attempt to incorporate into the rivers and harbors bill, now up for consideration, provisions for larger appropriations for several improvements in Boston Harbor, was endorsed by the Mayors' Club of Massachusetts at its meeting here last night.

Mayor Curley also advocated some readjustment in industry to reduce seasonal unemployment and urged consideration of a national five-day week and a seven-hour day as possible remedies.

AUTOMOBILE 'POUND' IS URGED BY CONRY

A "municipal pound" for cars which have been illegally parked is under consideration by Joseph A. Conry, traffic commissioner.

The proposal, part of a plan to be given general study, provides for towing all cars parked in defiance of regulations to a municipal garage to be impounded. The commissioner said he had not studied the suggestion sufficiently to voice a definite opinion, but he thought that the parking "nuisance" requires some drastic action.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT
Boston and vicinity: Fair and continued cold tonight; Wednesday increasing clouds, possibly followed by rain at night; moderate to fresh north shifting to easterly winds; the minimum temperature tonight will be near 32 and frost is probable in exposed places.

Southern New England: Partly cloudy continued cold tonight; Wednesday increasing clouds followed by rain at night; fresh northeast shifting to east winds.

Northern New England: Fair, continued cold tonight; Wednesday increasing clouds, slightly warmer on south coast; moderate northeast winds.

Official Temperatures
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany.....42
Atlantic City.....42
Boston.....42
Buffalo.....42
Calgary.....42
Chicago.....42
Cleveland.....42
Denver.....42
Detroit.....42
Eastport.....42
Galveston.....42
Hartford.....42
Havana.....42
Kansas City.....42
Los Angeles.....42

High Tides at Boston
Tuesday 12:51 p. m., Wednesday 1:02 a. m.
Height of tides 9.9 feet, 10.7 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:56 p. m.

CITY ELECTION BILL REJECTED BY WIDE MARGIN

Opponents See Measure as
Aim Against Re-
publicans

The bill providing that candidates for Mayor and the City Council in Boston be nominated by preliminary elections was refused a third reading in the House of Representatives by a roll-call of 113 to 80. Proponents of the measure intimated that it would be brought up again for reconsideration.

Opponents claimed the purpose of the bill was to make it impossible for a Republican mayor to be elected in Boston. Its passage, they said, would permanently establish the Democratic Party in the city. Proponents declared that the bill only provided for a system in Boston that is enjoyed by many other cities.

Reference to the next annual session was reported on the bill to raise the compulsory school age limit from 14 to 15 years by the Committee on Ways and Means.

Hearings were held before the Legislative Committee on Municipal Finance on measures to authorize Newton to borrow \$750,000 outside the city limit for a new city hall and to authorize Woburn to borrow \$250,000 on the same plan for a building to house the city hall, police headquarters and Fourth District Court.

Nation banks and trust companies will be refunded \$475,000 paid by them to the State on assessments in the last four years ruled illegal by the Supreme Court in a bill signed by the Governor April 14.

WILLIAM DAWES' RIDE WILL BE RE-ENACTED

When the impersonator of William Dawes Jr. repeats the historic ride to Lexington April 19 he will be accompanied by a cavalry guard from the 101st Regiment to protect him from the traffic and he will be sent on his way not by the light in the old church tower, but by a band concert culminating a two-hour program in John Eliot Square, Roxbury, under the direction of the Patriots' Day committee of Roxbury and Boston.

The formal ceremonies will include addresses by John F. Fitzgerald, William S. Youngman, Walter Meins and Joseph A. F. O'Neill, community singing and historic readings. A dispatch to Brookline, Cambridge, Arlington and Lexington will be read, and a series of athletic events have been arranged.

Talks to Motorists Daily On the Air

If a motorist is leaving for a vacation tour to the White Mountains, he may save himself the inconvenience of bumping over bad roads by first listening to the broadcast from the State House by the Governor's Committee on Street and Highway Safety, a daily service which will be inaugurated on April 16 at 10:30 a. m.

When the automobilist wants to know the shortest route, to safeguard his passengers against highway hazards, to become thoroughly acquainted with the safety maxims of the road, he may do so by becoming a daily listener to this new system of broadcasting safety talks and highway hints direct from a State House studio.

Detours, research findings on highway situations, statistics, safety measures, short cuts and notable speakers will enter into the programs being prepared. Governor Allen will be the first speaker Wednesday. The programs thereafter will begin at 11:55 a. m. and last about five minutes except Mondays, when the time will be 10 a. m. The broadcasts will be made over WBZ and WGBA.

Old Drinking Fountain to Have Refrigeration

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BRISTOL, Conn.—The old drinking fountain, on Main Street, near the stairs to the railroad station in this city, will be modernized by the city with the installation of electrical refrigeration equipment.

Installation of this equipment will do away with the necessity of buying ice and it is believed it will save a considerable bill for the city.

Abandoned Quarry Now Gives Stone of Rare Hue for Berkshire Mansion

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass.—From an abandoned and forgotten quarry on Mount Hunger in Monterey, stone of peculiar composition and appearance has been dug for a mansion now being erected by Mr. and Mrs. Prentiss L. Conoley on the estate formerly owned by Frederick S. Pearson.

The discovery of long slabs that had been taken years ago from the quarry and later put into a wall that is overgrown with brush led to a successful search for this source, in a near-by forest. The stone, which is hard but easily worked, appears in a variety of colorings ranging from brown to purple. The ledge is in the nature of a freak, the rock appearing nowhere else in the vicinity.

This material is being used for the walls of the house, described as a Cotswold bungalow of the Adam period. While motoring in Wiltshire and Gloucestershire, England, Mr. and Mrs. Conoley came across two Cotswold villages abounding in old stone houses and castles. They were so pleased with the architecture that they determined to adopt it for the villa. From one of the old English houses they obtained pine for paneling the living room and library, and from England have been brought old marble mantels.

It is estimated that the bungalow will cost \$1,000,000. The architects, Delano & Aldrich of New York, are so charmed with the peculiar stone used that they have adopted it for a house they are building in Ridgefield, Conn.

Mr. Conoley is vice-president of the Walworth Manufacturing Company of Boston and is a brother of Howland Conoley, president of the company and active in the New England Council. The Conoley family is now at Aiken, S. C.

Put Half of It Back in Your Pocket

Possibly you have thought that Seiberling is a very high-priced tire—due to its reputation for quality.

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Seiberling luxury carries little, if any, premium in initial cost—and, by the year, brings positive economy. You can put half your money back in your pocket.

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COLONIAL AIR SERVICE MAKES UNUSUAL RECORD

11,437 Passengers Report-
ed Carried Safely Between
Boston-New York

Carrying 11,437 passengers in absolute safety is the record for the first year's operation of the Colonial Air Transportation, Inc., between Boston and New York, according to Gen. John F. O'Ryan, president. The company opened a regular service between the two cities April 15, 1929, and is today celebrating its anniversary.

The Colonial first started operation on July 1, 1928, as carrier for United States air mail between Boston and New York. One plane was flown daily in each direction, conveying an average of 10 to 15 pounds of mail; today planes average more than 200 pounds. The noon passenger plane transports a considerable pay-load through co-operation with the Western Union Telegraph Company, whose messengers call for packages.

Although passengers were carried at times on the air mail during 1928 and 1929 there was no regular service for them and the most important development took place when such a service was established a year ago. Two planes were flown daily in each direction. Ford all-metal tri-motors were used. In the first month 200 paid passengers were carried. By August traffic had increased to 700. During the winter months the average fell off until in January it had dropped to 227.

A decision was then made to reduce the fare one half. The results were surprising. February brought 770 paid passengers, and in March the figure climbed to 1218. During the first week in April 453 paid passengers made a record for the line.

Today the Colonial is flying three planes daily in each direction, often being forced to run several sections to care for the traffic, according to General Ryan. They are equipped with radiotelephone, two pilots and a courier.

Commenting on the present situation, Waldo H. Brown, Boston district

manager, says that "the company is not operating at a profit, and cannot continue to give its present service at present rates except at a loss which must be charged off to advertising and good will, and with a view to building up a sufficient volume of traffic to warrant the operation of large 40-passenger transport planes."

Such planes will carry three times as many paid passengers as the present equipment, with the same crew, and with only about a 50 per cent increase in operating cost.

More Jobs in Sight for Rhode Island

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—In a report on unemployment conditions in Rhode Island submitted today to the General Assembly, Commissioner of Labor Edward L. Byers declared that employment has reached its lowest level and is now on the upgrade.

State and municipal building programs are expected to provide immediate relief to several thousand jobs in this State, according to the report, which points out that unemployment is most pronounced at this time in the cotton, woolen, worsted, construction and common labor groups. Mr. Byers notes an evidence of improvement in the cotton textile industry, but he warns that "spotty employment may be expected for an indefinite period to come."

He calls the future of the cotton textile industry here "uncertain" because of southern competition.

WLEX WOULD MOVE PLANT TO WORCESTER

WASHINGTON (AP)—Representatives of Station WLEX, Lexington, Mass., appeared before the Federal Radio Commission April 15 and asked permission to move the station from Lexington to Worcester.

Gerald Harrison, director of WLEX, testified that a contract had been made for the lease of his station to Station WNAC, operated by the Shepard Stores, Boston, provided the commission approved the removal to Worcester. Counsel for WNAC said the lease of the station by his client would give Worcester listeners better programs than they are now receiving.

Attorneys for WTAG, Worcester, and WSSH, Boston, voiced opposition to the transfer, contending that Worcester was well served by the former station.

The Success of a Crepe-de-Chine Slip Depends on Its Supply Fitting Lines

\$5.00 and \$5.75

All slips that fit.

All fashioned of fine quality crepe-de-chine.

For \$5.00—Princess line model or model made of materials selected by us—to our order.

For \$5.75—Flared styles, lace trimmed at top and bottom with imported Breton lace. Godet model with lace trimmed top.

Plain—flesh—white—eggshell—tan—linen and independence blue—navy—black—red—green.

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THIRD FLOOR

Rounding the Quarter Century Mark

Twenty-five years ago—April 12, 1905, Scott & Company began manufacturing and selling men's clothing, ready-to-wear.

It is a distinct testimony to New England's well-dressed men and the founders, that our fundamental policy of quality first, at moderate prices, has won steadily increasing success.

Upon our twenty-fifth anniversary, it is fitting that we express our appreciation and gratitude—especially to the business and professional men whose names have been on our ledgers for the full twenty-five years.

Our pledge for the future, is to build each garment as carefully as if our twenty-five years of supremacy had to stand or fall upon our record of that single garment.

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LIMITED

336 to 340 Washington Street, Boston

Pilence
BOSTON

Little things of great interest for Easter

STREET FLOOR

Pique flowers
Pat's square potted roses reproduced in white or two color pique, \$1.25.

Shantung bags
Crystal bags

CALIFORNIA MAN THINKS PLANET X MAY BE A COMET

Challenges Identity of
Astral Wanderer as Nep-
tunian Neighbor

BERKELEY, Calif. (AP)—Identity of the new astral body discovered by Lowell Observatory astronomers in Arizona last January as the long-sought trans-Neptunian planet was challenged April 14 by A. O. Leuschner, director of the University of California student observatory.

While agreeing with the discoverers that the object is beyond Neptune, Professor Leuschner declined to accept it as the ninth member of the planetary family. He said the new sky-wanderer might be a large asteroid, a long-period planetary object, or possibly a comet, adding, however, that its discovery was "of great significance because it extends the limits of the solar system."

"The computations of mass made here," Professor Leuschner explained, "indicate the object is too small to have caused the deviation in Neptune's orbit which originally led to the suspicion that a trans-Neptunian planet exists."

Believed 'Planet X' May Explain the Universe

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Times, on April 15, quoted Dr. John Q. Stewart, associate professor of astronomical physics at Princeton University, as saying evidence regarding present theories as to the origin of the planets may be found by a study of the orbit of the recently discovered "Planet X."

He explained that the commonly held theory as to the origin of the solar system is that the matter from which the planets were formed was torn from the sun's surface by the attraction of a passing star. Much of this matter condensed into the planets and they at first revolved about the sun in highly eccentric orbits. Gradually, however, they were forced into approximately circular orbits by the friction of the dispersed matter which did not form into planets.

He said that if it is established that the newly found body is planetary in nature and is in an ellipse instead of a circle, it would indicate that so far it has been exempt from the influences that coerced the other planets.

Discoverers Hold 'Planet X' Just What They Said It Was

FLAGSTAFF, Ariz. (AP)—Denial to the contrary, Dr. V. M. Slipher, director of the Lowell Observatory here, believes evidence indicates that the recently discovered "Planet X" is the long sought trans-Neptunian planet, and is not a comet.

Commenting on articles appearing in current issues of natural scientific publications, Dr. Slipher said misinterpretation of his announcement of the discovery was evident.

"No announcement of the discovery was made until Lowell astronomers were sure that it was the trans-Neptunian planet," he said. "And I have at no time, intentionally at least, intimated that there was any doubts in Lowell Observatory officials' minds, including my own, that the point of light is anything but a trans-Neptunian planet. Any inference to the contrary is a misinterpretation of technical terms."

Paris Astronomers Doubt New Planet

PARIS—The newly discovered trans-Neptunian planet may be only a comet, according to M. Esclangon, director of the Paris observatory. His doubts are shared by his predecessor, Henri Deslandres, who has sent a communication to the Academy of Sciences on this subject.

M. Esclangon has observed that the movements of the new planet—or comet—are extremely slow. His collaborator astronomer, M. Stolo, estimates its distance from the sun at 44 astronomical units and its inclination at 38 degrees.

Mexican Astronomer Says 'Planet X' Fully Confirmed

MEXICO CITY—Planet X has been photographed by Joaquin Gallo, chief

of the National Astronomical Observatory of Tacubaya, near Mexico City.

The existence of the planet is fully confirmed, Señor Gallo says, and his photographs, taken on April 2 at 11 p. m., show the astral body's right ascension as 7 hours, 15 minutes, 33 seconds, and its declination 22 degrees, 8 minutes and 58 seconds.

Voting List Purged in Philadelphia

By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA—The Registration Commission of Philadelphia has dropped nearly 10,000 names from the voting lists in an effort to remove the names of illegally enrolled persons before the state primary on May 20, when candidates for Governor, United States Senator and a large slate of local and state officers will be chosen.

The commission has found that many of those dropped have moved from the city or are the names of deceased persons, while others were "doubtful" and are being investigated. Mayor Harry A. Mackey, following the declaration of one of the candidates that there were 100,000 names illegally on the books, offered the services of the police department to the commission to help clear the books of illegally enrolled voters and to canvass every political division in the city to check the names.

Voting machines will be used for the first time in some of the wards at the May 20 primary, and by the November election machines will be installed in every voting precinct.

Florida Social Work Conference Meets

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—More than 200 social workers, clubwomen and professional men and women took part in the sixteenth annual meeting of the Florida State Conference of Social Work which closed a four-day session with the election of Mrs. William Steitz, Lakeland, Fla., as president.

Unemployment and legislation for workmen were one of the main points emphasized. That Florida is one of four states in the Union not having a workmen's compensation law was forcibly brought out. As a result of this, said Pierre S. Robinet, Miami attorney and member of the Florida Legislature, large industrial concerns are staying out of Florida.

Studies of dependency, delinquency and hygiene were carried on at round table periods. In a report from Capt. J. S. Blitch, superintendent of the Florida State Prison Farm at Raiford, it was shown that the honor system in vogue there has experienced phenomenal success.

Gatti-Casazza's Contract Extended

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The contract of Giulio Gatti-Casazza, general manager of the Metropolitan Opera Company, has been extended by the board of directors until May 1, 1935, in a letter made public by Otto H. Kahn on April 13.

The season now closing is the twenty-second since Mr. Gatti-Casazza came to the Metropolitan from Milan, where he had been general manager of the Scala Opera House for 10 years. The board's action now extends by two seasons the previous renewal of his contract, which ran to 1933.

In his letter Mr. Kahn pays tribute to a management which has been without annual losses or periodic failure for the first time in local operatic history. He states that, in spite of the economic depression which marked the current year, the attendance at the opera this season was but slightly diminished as compared to the best previous season.

BILL CURBS BUS CONSOLIDATION WITH RAILWAYS

Also Provides Competition
Through System of
Certificates

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Bus lines will for all time be forbidden to merge with railroad companies under the terms of the first regulatory bill ever to be submitted to the Senate from the Interstate Commerce Committee. Other striking amendments have been added to the original House bill by the committee of James Couzens (R.), Senator from Michigan, including provisions designed to keep competition alive along the interstate highways and highways of the country.

The two major amendments to the Parker bill from the House were submitted in committee by Mr. Couzens, and by Key Pittman (D.), Senator from Nevada, respectively, and are certain to cause controversy in attempts to put the newest of all public utility developments under federal regulation. The first is calculated to provide competitive bus companies on highway routes, and the second to keep operation of buses and railroads in separate, air-tight compartments.

The Couzens committee has adopted the House proposal to make a federal certificate necessary for operation of any interstate bus line, thereby creating a definite regulatory status under the I. C. C. for such companies, for the first time in history. Companies operating April 1, 1930, under a so-called "grandfather's clause" will get certificates as a matter of course, provided equipment, insurance, hours of labor, etc., comply with the new standards.

The committee has added a clause, however, requiring the I. C. C. to grant a certificate also to any company on a route where it can show that "no actual and adequate competition" exists. The second major innovation is the Pittman ban on merger of rail and bus lines. The regulation as now submitted to the Senate would sanction existing mergers, but would bar future ones, thereby immediately halting the whole present tendency for rail-bus combinations. It is doubtful if the transportation interests that have sought the passage of a regulatory bill will approve the proposed resolution in this form, and a fierce battle is assured.

American Women Seek More Rights

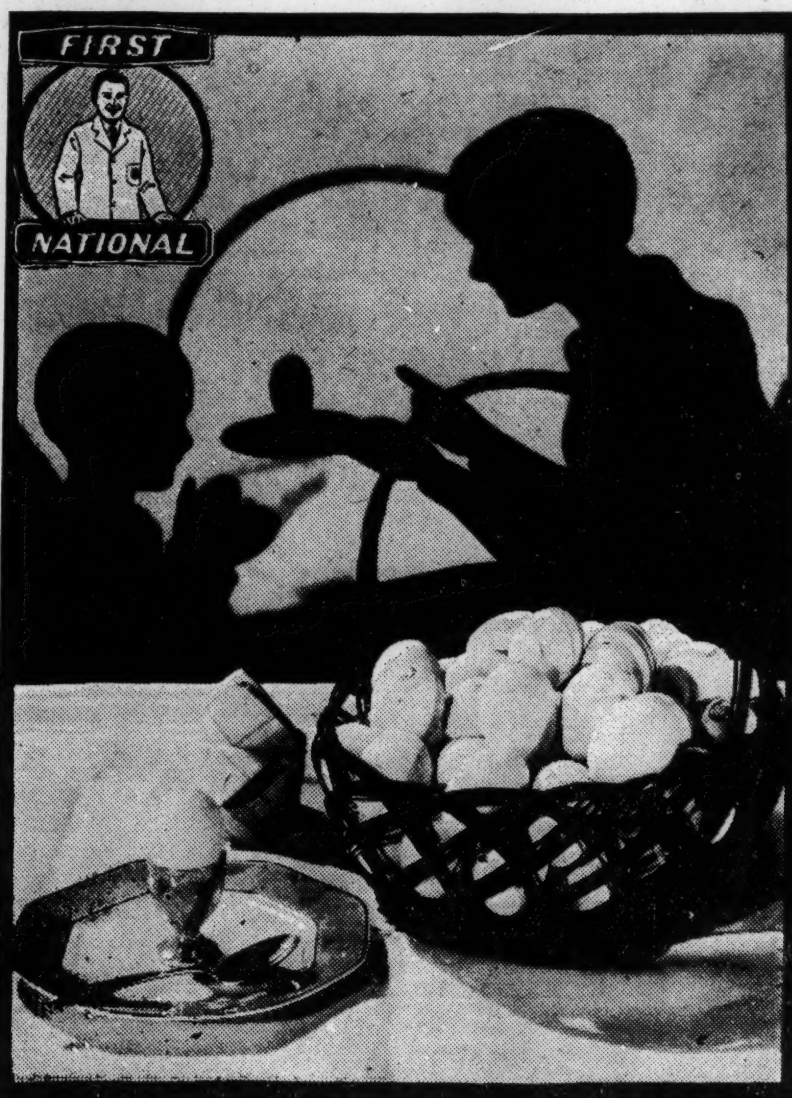
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The National Woman's Party has decided to launch a congressional campaign for full and equal nationality rights for American women. Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, chairman of the council, appointed a committee headed by Mrs. Max Rottger of Wisconsin and Miss Maud Younger, to co-operate with Miss Alice Paul, nationally chairman of the Inter-American Commission of Women, in the congressional campaign.

At present, if an American woman marries a foreigner and lives abroad, she loses her citizenship, though she may regain it under certain circumstances, Mrs. Wiley pointed out. If her children are born abroad they are not American citizens. If her husband is ineligible for United States citizenship, an American loses her birthright and has no chance to regain it.

Mrs. Wiley on April 14 thanked President Hoover in the name of the women of the country for the action taken by the United States at The Hague.

CANTALOUPE FOR HOOVER
SEELEY, Calif. (AP)—President Hoover will have cantaloupe for breakfast April 17 if everything turns out as planned. The first crate of the 1930 crop was picked here April 14 and consigned to the White House by air express.



MAYONNAISE SALE

This week FINAST Mayonnaise has been reduced. If you have not already tried this delicious mayonnaise you will be greatly pleased at the difference it makes in improving the taste of any food where mayonnaise is needed.

3 1/2-OZ. JAR 8¢ 8-OZ. JAR 19¢ 16-OZ. JAR 37¢

EASTER CANDY SALE

This special Easter Candy sale will give many of our customers a chance to get acquainted with these fine chocolates from our own daylight kitchen.

RICHMOND CHOCOLATES 1/2 LB. BOX 35¢ BAKER'S CHOCOLATES 1/2 LB. BOX 45¢

GINGER ALE SALE

These pure delicious beverages are pure and refreshing. Serve ginger ale to your guests and give the children all they want.

FINAST DRY FAMILY CARTON OF 12 BOTTLES 99¢ CANADA DRY 3 BOTS. 50¢

DELICIOUS SUN DRIED SANTA CLARA VALLEY PRUNES

PRUNES LARGE 40-50 SIZE - - - - 2 LBS. 25¢

IDEAL FOR CREAM COD

CODFISH 1 LB. CTN. 29¢ - - - - NO BONE 1 LB. CTN. 25¢

A HIGH GRADE FREE RUNNING TABLE SALT

CRYSTALLINE SALT - - - - 2 PKGS. 15¢

DELICATELY SCENTED—A PURE TOILET SOAP

LUX TOILET SOAP - - - - 3 BARS 19¢

A FINE SOAP FOR YOUR SKIN

LIFEBUOY SOAP - - - - 3 BARS 17¢

RED WING PURE JUICE SQUEEZED FROM RIPE GRAPES

GRAPE JUICE 32 OZ. BOT. 32¢ - - - - 16 OZ. BOT. 17¢

MAKE MANY TASTY DESSERTS WITH THESE DELICIOUS MARSHMALLOWS

MARSHMALLOWS ANGELUS - - - - LB. BOX 19¢

A FINE VALUE—FULL OF TASTY NUTS

TOURNAINE CHOCOLATE NUT BAR - - - - LB. 25¢

BAKED IN OUR ELECTRIC OVENS MAKES THIS LOAF PERFECT

PRIZE BREAD - - - - LARGE LOAF 8¢

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Where New England Buys Its Foods

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HERE'S how: Mix thoroughly a package of Kre-Mel with 1/2 cup of milk. Add 1 1/2 cups milk and place over fire, stirring constantly until it thickens and reaches boiling point. This will take several minutes. If cooked in a double boiler, mix as above and stir constantly until thick (2 to 3 minutes) after which continue cooking and stir occasionally for about 5 minutes.

Kre-Mel is pure, wholesome and a real nutritious food as well as a delightful dessert—wonderful for children—especially because it carries beneficial milk. All grocers sell Kre-Mel—

KRE-MEL is made by the makers of
Masola Salad Oil and Karo Syrup.

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closes

Tomorrow



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and Telegraph Company

LEGGE ADVISES CAUTION ON BILL TO BAR FUTURES

However Much Needed, He Says, Upset in Market Should Be Avoided

WASHINGTON (P)—Alexander H. Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, announced April 14 he had advised Charles L. McNary, chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, that a pending Senate bill to prevent the sale of cotton and grain in futures markets was too "drastic a change" and "would completely upset the marketing machinery, although we realize the need for improvement."

"Inasmuch as the handling, processing and financing of several of our major crops are so completely based on the present futures market system, which has been in operation for many years," Mr. Legge wrote, "we are fearful that so drastic a change would completely upset the marketing machinery, although we realize the need for improvement. We think a change, in order to avoid disruption, will have to come gradually."

"We believe," he continued, "that decided improvement in the present system could be accomplished if the exchanges were placed under proper supervision and control of the Department of Agriculture, with power to intervene whenever the Secretary of Agriculture finds any operations in the farm commodity futures markets are antagonistic to the best interests of producers or consumers, or both."

Supervision and control of cotton futures exchanges and "pitiless publicity concerning the operation of specific traders" was recommended in a letter by Carl Williams, of the farm board, and placed before the committee.

The Sheppard bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate the cause of the decline of cotton prices from 1926 to 1929, inclusive, was passed April 14 by the Senate and sent to the House.

OIL PAINTING OF PITT GIVEN TO PITTSFIELD

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—An oil painting of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, after whom Pittsfield was named 169 years ago, will be formally presented to the city, April 26, at a dinner arranged as part of this city's celebration of the Tercentenary of the Commonwealth. Robert T. Francis, donor of the painting, will be the presentation. Miss Sybil H. Holmes, secretary of the Tercentenary Commission, will speak.

FINANCE COMMITTEE FINALLY VOTES FUNDS

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I. (P)—The finance committee of the City Council, meeting for the first time since last October, recommended appropriations totaling \$626,000 April 14, thus

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Colonial Laundries

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Plants—
42 WOODS HOLE
42 FAIRPORT
42 WALTON

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A Smart New Selection
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New Colors—New Patterns

to suit every conceivable taste. Collars attached or with two separate collars to match. You'll find your choice at

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An important showing of new Spring and Easter styles in Men's, Women's, and Children's Apparel—a combination of materials and models that will surprise you. All Outlet priced and at prices to suit every purse.

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STATION #14R PROVIDENCE, R. I.

JAPANESE GIRLS FIND EDUCATION VERY DESIRABLE

Y. W. C. A. Delegates From Island Empire Tell of Interest Taken

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK.—Japanese girls are eager for higher education and are beginning to take a keen interest in civic, national and international affairs, according to Mrs. Matsui Tsuji and Mrs. Taki Shidachi, who are now on a short visit to the United States. Mrs. Tsuji is chairman of the National Committee of the Y. W. C. A. in Japan and for several years was acting president of Tsuda College in Tokyo, one of the earliest private colleges for women in that country. Mrs. Shidachi is president of the Tokyo Y. W. C. A. and a member of the national committee; her father founded Keio University, one of the two large private universities in Japan.

English is being studied extensively by young women in Japan, they said, and even shop girls realize that they expect to advance in their work. "Japanese women are handicapped in their efforts to obtain advanced education," Mrs. Tsuji said, "because the Government is not doing very much to increase their opportunities in that direction. Educated women themselves and those who are connected with educational organizations are trying to arouse the interest of the Bureau of Education in establishing more institutions for higher education for women or in allowing women to attend men's universities."

Another obstacle in the way of the Japanese girl who seeks a higher education is the economic problem, Mrs. Tsuji said. The educational system in Japan provides for six years of elementary school, five years of high school and four years of college. The student embarks upon the three-year university course after graduation from college, and as the average student probably graduates from college at 22 or 23, this means that the entire school period is prolonged.

Mrs. Shidachi said that Japanese girls in industry display a marked interest in gaining education and in self-improvement generally. The Y. W. C. A. conducts an evening high school which has been organized under the government rules, where girls who have had only elementary school training may receive supplementary education and recreational opportunities.

Mrs. Tsuji and Mrs. Shidachi will attend the Y. W. C. A. convention in Detroit at the end of this month and after a short visit in Canada will go to Europe, where they will attend the World's Y. W. C. A. meeting in Geneva in June.

EDUCATORS SAY COLLEGES DRIER NOW THAN EVER

(Continued from Page 1)
cants than there was 25 or 30 years ago. I know of no colleges freer from liquor than our own state institutions."

Dr. Worcester declared that drinking to excess has gone out of fashion in college circles, compared with pre-Victorian days. Class dinners and commencement gatherings were occasions of "drunken revelry" 30 years ago, he said.

Despite college poll results on the question of temperance, Dr. Worcester added, which indicate more drinking by college students, there is less than ever before. When Harvard College was smaller, it used to be a point of honor to lead a drunken classmate in Boston or down in the Port, and drinking was the accepted and widespread custom. College sentiment has made heavy drinking unpopular now, he concluded.

FIFERS AND DRUMMERS TO HOLD CONVENTION

PAWTUCKET, R. I. (P)—A convention of the Massachusetts Fife and Drummers Association, which will bring 50 bands to Pawtucket, has been called for next June 25, members of the local British-Canadian Fife and Drum Corps, prospective hosts of the convention, announced.

In spite of its name, the association includes bands from New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York and New Jersey as well as Massachusetts. A band contest with prizes will feature the convention.

ANGLO-AMERICAN ACCORD REACHED ON SAFEGUARDING

(Continued from Page 1)
Pratt to outline the nature of the Japanese general statement at the concluding plenary session and to request American interpretation of certain clauses in the treaty. No difference of opinion developed at the meeting and it lasted only a short time.

The United States Lines have agreed to hold over the sailing of the Levantian until 6 a. m. on April 23 and the delegates are bending every effort to finish before then.

Files of documents, many volumes of reference books and volumes of other paraphernalia are being packed up at the Ritz Hotel. The French and Italians have already deserted their headquarters. It is expected to continue the work of drafting through the Easter week-end, but Mr. MacDonald is flying to Lissieux and Mr. Stimson is retiring to Stanmore.

Cotton and Capper Express Their Approval of the Naval Treaty

WASHINGTON (P)—Indorsement of the agreement reached at the London naval conference was given on April 14 by Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee,

STATE PLANS FOR EXHIBIT

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Massachusetts, through its department of fisheries and game and department of forestry, is the first of the New England states to announce definitely the part it will take in presenting its recreational resources to a national public at the first annual National Recreation Exposition in Springfield from May 30 to June 6, 1931, inclusive.

AIRPLANES A FACTOR ENDING REVOLUTIONS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (P)—Revolutions in Central America are a thing of the past, in the opinion of William A. Reid, foreign adviser of the Pan-American Union at Washington.

Mr. Reid told a local audience April 14 that the airplane has become such a powerful factor in patrolling the land bands that it is impossible for incipient uprisings to gather momentum. Bombing from the air can be accomplished with such deadly accuracy, he added, that revolutionary forces are unable to congregate.

1788 BAY STATE COIN FOUND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
HUNTINGTON, Mass.—Search for fishing bait yielded a small coin dated 1788 to William Trudell. The center bore the imprint of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and was hailed by the finder as keeping with the Tercentenary now being celebrated.

YALE TO DEBATE IN SPANISH

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (P)—Several Yale debaters are to talk Spanish on April 28. The Porto Rico debating team will reach New York that morning, come to New Haven and debate that night with a team elected from the Spanish Club.

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to suit every conceivable taste. Collars attached or with two separate collars to match. You'll find your choice at

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STATION #14R PROVIDENCE, R. I.

LIQUOR VESSEL BILL INTRODUCED IN COMMONS

Measure Would Enable British to Cancel Captains' Certificates

LONDON (P)—The House of Commons, by a vote of 215 to 142, on April 15, gave a Liberal member leave to introduce a bill to entitle the Board of Trade to suspend or cancel the certificate of any master, mate or engineer engaging in the illicit importation of intoxicating liquor into United States territory.

Isaac Foot, Liberal member from Cornwall, moved at the end of the question period on April 15 for permission to introduce such a measure. Under the rules only one speech was allowed for and against the bill.

After Mr. Foot had spoken for 10 minutes advocating the measure, Frederick A. Macquisten, Conservative member from Argyll and a lawyer who sometimes acts professionally for the liquor trade, opposed the bill.

Edwin Scrymgeour, Independent member who is secretary of the Prohibition Party, interrupted Mr. Macquisten and protested against his speaking on the bill. Lady Astor, American-born peeress and ardent temperance advocate, also interrupted Mr. Macquisten several times.

Mr. Macquisten made several retorts to Lady Astor's interruptions. At one point he reminded her she had nearly lost the Sutton Division of Plymouth in the last election—her plurality was 211—and he predicted

generally given to others there is good ground for the contention that John Sullivan, still the active head of Sullivan & Deane, butter, cheese and egg merchants, was the first to discover the principle of refrigeration by the circulation of air in 1872 when he was only an apprentice.

"CARNIVAL OF NATIONS" TO BE HELD APRIL 29

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AUGUSTA, Me.—For the seventh consecutive year the Augusta Americanization Association is arranging its annual "Carnival of Nations," to be given April 29. This is an event designed to acquaint the native American residents of the city with the talents and abilities of the foreign-born or their children who have taken up their residence locally through presentation of an entertainment program featuring Irish dancers, Italian accordion players, German violinists, Russian chalk artists, Turkish acrobats and other performers of whatever nationalities may have something to contribute.

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Overlooking the Spire and Pinnacles of this famous University.
"Two Lifts to All Floors"

Restaurants

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"Two Lifts to All Floors"

Restaurants

Overlooking the Spire and Pinnacles of this famous University.
"Two Lifts to All Floors"

GERMANY PAVES WAY TO NEEDED FOREIGN CREDIT

Hugenberg Avoids Split in National Party—Food Tariffs Increased

BERLIN—Passing in the Reichstag of the bills for the higher taxation necessary to cover the deficit in the Reich's finances is a step toward ending the policy of overborrowing and overspending, places the Young plan payments on a sounder basis, and paves the way for an influx of needed foreign credits.

Prohibition Enforcement Officials Remain Silent

WASHINGTON (P)—Prohibition enforcement officials of the Treasury declined April 15 to comment upon the action of the House of Commons in permitting introduction of a bill intended to empower the Board of Trade to suspend, or cancel, the certificates of officers of rumrunning ships.

Officials said they had no previous information concerning the intention to introduce such a bill and that it had not been presented at the request of this Government.

While no official word comment, it was pointed out at the Treasury that if the proposed bill should become law it would be an additional punishment for rumrunners and one that would be regarded as serious by officers of such vessels.

Faneuil Hall Market-Stall Rental Cut 35 Per Cent by the City Council

The Boston City Council yesterday decided to cut the rentals on market stalls in Faneuil Hall Market 35 per cent, thus bringing to an end a condition of uncertainty which has prevailed since Oct. 1, 1929, when existing leases for market stalls expired. At that time the market men petitioned the city for a reduction of rates. The matter was referred to the Mayor. As no decision was reached at the time the occupants have been operating without any leases ever since.

General satisfaction is felt at the market over what is considered a fair settlement of the problem. A reduction of 30 per cent was requested. This, it is generally admitted, was slightly excessive and both parties are thoroughly satisfied with the settlement.

According to the new rates, an average single stall will rent for \$40.61 per month, whereas it formerly brought \$62.48. It is interesting to note that the first stall in the original market, the gift of Peter Faneuil to the city of Boston in 1742, was leased to one Anthony Dodge at the rate of 20 shillings (approximately \$5) per month. At one period before the Revolution stalls were used free of charge. In 1776 one man had two stalls for 6s. 8d.

Old Faneuil Hall has been intimately linked with the history of Boston. The hall upstairs has been famous in the annals of free speech and liberty. Rebuilt by Charles Bulfinch from 1805 to 1806 it is no longer the modest gift of Peter Faneuil. This was again enlarged in 1826 by Josiah Quincy. Here Lincoln spoke in his first presidential campaign.

The ancient dignity of the old market persisted until very recent times in the practice of the dealers of wearing stiff top hats. Many of the present incumbents remember well when transactions were all made under this lofty adornment. The market is proud of its past and of its noteworthy accomplishments. Among them may be mentioned the discovery of refrigeration. Although credit is

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GERMANY PAVES WAY TO NEEDED FOREIGN CREDIT

Hugenberg Avoids Split in National Party—Food Tariffs Increased

BERLIN—Passing in the Reichstag of the bills for the higher taxation necessary to cover the deficit in the Reich's finances is a step toward ending the policy of overborrowing and overspending, places the Young plan payments on a sounder basis, and paves the way for an influx of needed foreign credits.

By gaining a slight majority in Parliament the Government avoided using semidictatorial methods which had been threatened.

The price paid for the assistance lent by the German National Party is considered to have been the Government's agrarian program providing for an increase in import tariffs on farm products and foodstuffs when necessary and where possible.

Indirect taxation passed by the House and threatening to increase agrarian import tariffs will lead to an increase in the cost of living and new wage controversies, it is held here.

Higher agrarian tariffs, moreover, may react unfavorably on German industrial exports, regarded as essential for reparation payments, it is argued in industrial circles.

The Opposition declares the Government's agrarian program will benefit primarily only the big estates. Political circles now quite generally say that one of the aims of the Government was to split Dr. Alfred Hugenberg's German National Party.

Influential men behind the Government, it is believed in well-informed political circles, have been trying for a long time to construct the foundation for a majority government in Parliament which does not include the Social Democrats.

This would have to be done by the help of the German National Party, but Dr. Hugenberg's radical course prevented the bourgeoisie parties from co-operating with it. Now an attempt is to be made to induce the

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Colombian Liberals Placed in Cabinet

BOGOTA, Colombia (By U. P.)—The National Cabinet, composed of four Conservatives and four Liberals, was sworn in April 14. The Cabinet was appointed after a week of negotiation by President Absolon with political leaders of the two parties.

The Cabinet is as follows: Minister of Interior, Alejandro Cabal Pombo; Foreign Relations, Francisco Samper Madrid; Finance, Eduardo Vallejo; War, Agustín Morales Olaya; Industry, Francisco Jose Chaux; Education, Eliseo Arango; Public Works, German Uribe Hoyos, and Posts and Telegraphs, Ismael Enrique Arcelegas.

The inclusion of four Liberals in the Conservative Government was pointed out by observers as indicating the extent of the decline of the Conservative Party in Colombia, which for more than 50 years has controlled each Administration.

GIRL SCOUT CAPTAINS WIN 70 SCHOLARSHIPS

TEACHERS SEEK WAYS TO GROW DURING SERVICE

Problems of Professional
Development Considered
in Varied Field

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Several hundred administrative officers and faculty members from teacher-training institutions, and superintendents, supervisors and principals of public school systems throughout New England and the Middle Atlantic States gathered at the opening session of the fifth annual Eastern States Conference of Normal Schools and Teachers Colleges at the Pennsylvania Hotel on April 11 to discuss the problem of encouraging and providing for continued professional development of teachers in service.

The main topic was considered at the morning session under 10 sub-divisions, each of which was presented in an address by a prominent educator. Two 10-minute periods of general discussion followed the speeches.

Coincident with the conference program, six speeches on "How Educate the Teachers Tomorrow?" were delivered in a special broadcast over the Columbia Broadcasting System to all parts of the United States. Speakers on this program were Dr. Ambrose L. Subrin, professor of Normal-School and Teachers-College Education, New York University; Dr. Albert B. Meredith, state commissioner of education, Hartford; Miss S. Elizabeth Pope, dean of women, State Normal School, Bridgewater, Mass.; Dr. Edwin W. Adams, director of the rural school, Philadelphia; Dr. M. Margaret Stroh, dean of women, State Normal School, Potsdam, N. Y.; and Dr. William H. Kilpatrick, professor of education, Teachers college, Columbia University.

Dr. Meredith declared that education, properly understood, should be a process of "growth and development, instead of routine memorization and a dull grind on facts and theories."

The need of enriching the teacher's social experience was discussed by Miss Pope, who urged the need for organized courses in the "principles of social usage and personal conduct" as a regular part of the curriculum, with opportunities provided for exercise of their teachings.

The problem of broadening the teacher's civic interests, Dr. Adams said, will be met by the school in proportion as it sets up "instructional and contact activities so as to offer its graduates thorough information as to social-civic needs and opportunities."

Discussing the importance of encouraging prospective teachers to exercise initiative and assume responsibility, Dr. Stroh declared that "genuinely co-operative student-faculty organization in training"

schools is most effective in this respect.

James F. Hosc, professor of education, Teachers College, Columbia University, declared that supervision of teachers' service was justified because it helps experienced teachers to meet the changing demands school makes upon them and provides "proper guidance and inspiration" for the new teacher whose "period of professional study and apprenticeship" is still for most too short.

Stephen F. Bayne, district superintendent of schools, New York City, declared that, since improvement of teaching service is the objective of teacher-development programs, there should be to some extent a direction or partial control by the school authorities of the courses to be taken.

Song 'Hail Columbia' to Be Memorialized

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT
PHILADELPHIA—"Hail Columbia," which frequently has shared honors with the "Star-Spangled Banner" and "America" as a national anthem, is to be memorialized in a bronze tablet which will be fastened to the modest little house, 338 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, where the song was written 122 years ago. The Historical Society of Pennsylvania will hold ceremonies at the house on April 22.

Joseph Hopkinson, who wrote the song, lived there when Philadelphia was both the national capital and the metropolis, and for 16 years "Hail Columbia" was regarded as the only national song of the American colonies, which so lately had established their independence. The writer was the son of Francis Hopkinson, author, statesman and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

According to data in the hands of the historical society, Gilbert Fox, a singer at one of the Philadelphia theaters, went to the Hopkinson home on April 22, 1776, and tried, with young Hopkinson's help, to put words to a song called "The President's March." It was an arrangement of an old German folk song, but the singer was unable to find words that would adequately express national feeling. Hopkinson and his wife composed a song and Mrs. Hopkinson played it on the clavichord. Fox sang the song, advertising it as the "new federal song," and it spread into instant popularity. It was not given the name of "Hail Columbia," however, until first sung in a New York theater.

\$50,000,000 Building Program Planned

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The constant tendency of New York's exclusive residential district to move east and north from its famous section along Fifth Avenue has received new impetus by the action of the New York governing body, the board of estimate, on April 11, in declaring a restricted residential area on York Avenue between Seventy-first Street and Nineteenth Street, and on four side streets in the area between York and East End Avenues.

The action of the board adds 1,200,000 square feet to the restricted residential zone and provides an unbroken section from 100 feet north of East Seventy-sixth Street to a line 100 feet south of East Ninetieth Street between the East River and a line 100 feet west of York Avenue. A number of exclusive apartment houses are expected to be built there to replace one-family dwellings and business houses.

The General Realty and Utilities Corporation alone recently announced a \$50,000,000 apartment house project in this district along the East River.

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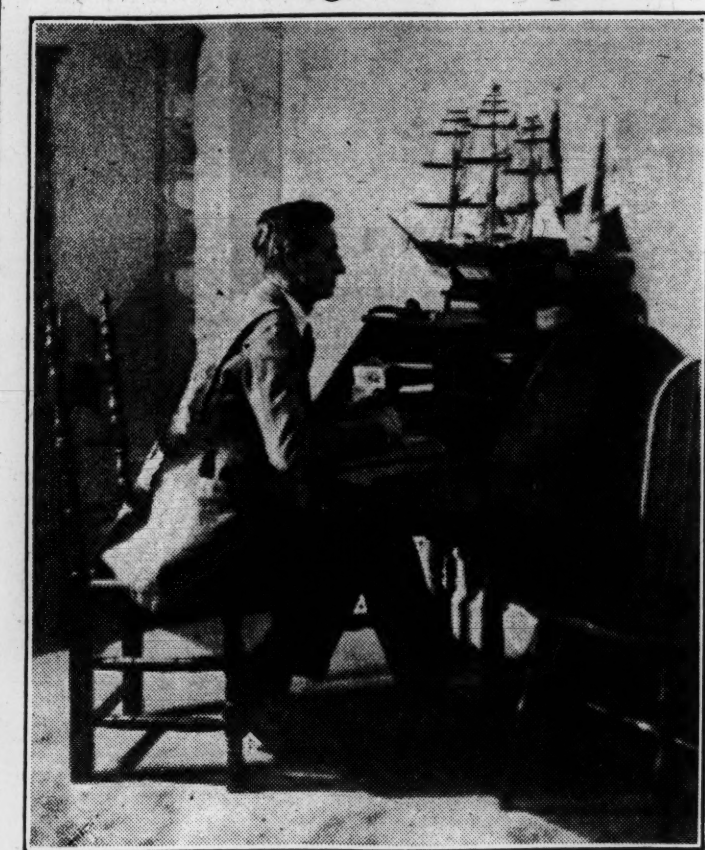
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'Landlubbers' Vie With 'Old Salts' in Fashioning Fine Ship Model



Seagoing Hobby Takes Fast
Hold of Folks in Many
Lands

By JAMES C. YOUNG

THE art of making ship models has come to be a great popular craft. In the middle West a farmer's wife, who never saw a ship, is fashioning some of the best models made by amateur hands. One boy of 12 has produced models to command the admiration of old salts themselves. Many a grandfather and grandmother, too, is working over the mystic art of hull lines and topsail galleons. Retired men of affairs can be found at their work-benches, whittling foremasts and tiny sailors' knots. A host of people the world around, who must live ashore, indulge mankind's yearning for the blue water by sending their fancy to sea.

This new fellowship in a work that may be one of profit as well as love, has come together in the Ship Model Makers' Club, Gordon Grant, painter of marines, is its president. But the guild of model makers may be said to have had its inception with the leadership of Capt. E. Armitage McCann, 55 Middagh Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., active secretary and a foremost workman among the model makers. Their unique club embraces a membership in every corner of the globe, although the club is no more than a year old.

Captain McCann took to the sea at 14 and was a master five years later. He may be assumed to know ships and ship models as well as any man. "In the days of the sailing ships life on board grew tedious," he said. "Voyages lasted for months and the ship crews turned to any task that kept their hands and fingers busy. I have known sailors who could crochet a shawl better than any woman. Many of them carried a knitting around, from ship to ship, and port to port. Others took to such tasks as cutting the Ten Commandments on the smallest chip of wood. But the task of all others in which they excelled was the making of ship models."

"First of all, they knew ships, and in their rude way sensed the grace of sail and hull. Your old sailor was a bit of poet and he was a keen man with tools. In the voyages from my port of London, out to China and back, it was not unusual for some member of the crew to make a model of the ship. It was an art descended from early days, at least as early as the fifteenth century. About all we know concerning the famous galleons of Spain, the corvettes, the frigates of England, has been learned from ship models."

"A few years ago I turned my hand to making a model of the *Torres*, the last ship of Joseph Conrad. The lessons I learned at sea came back to mind. I became interested in marine architecture, and found many of the latter-day models to be incorrect in details and often wrong in conception. Yes, you might say that I undertook to correct some misconceptions of history. It has been a prodigious job. Why—look at the literature I have collected, the plans, the models. I will not mention the work."

Captain McCann waved a hand toward his book-lined walls, the blueprints and ancient bookplates round about. A score of models, completed or begun, attested to his industry. Despite his years at sea the captain would upset most conceptions of a seafaring man. He has the manner, the speech and inclination of a college professor. But he knows ships. Painters Add to Records

As the captain talked the eye easily ran over the pages of history. He has found only a fair number of marine painters to be accurate in their ships. The best of the earlier painters were the two Willem van de Velle, who worked in the span between 1611 and 1707. Then there were Anton Roux and his sons, Marcellus, who saw the ships of the de Velle brushes emerge into later types. These men, the captain pointed out, knew the ways of the sea. He has praise for several of the modern men, but it seems that the casual ship painter of the years between, more often than not, was a

landlubber. Therefore, the old ship models have an irreplaceable value in any attempt to understand the medieval ships, or the Chinese. One of the wonders of the world's ships, the *Torres*, was a production of the Santa Maria, built in Spain. Working from that example, thousands of small models have been produced. Captain McCann examined them and declared that they really typified a seventeenth century ship. No detailed record exists, of course, to show the kind of craft in which Columbus sailed to the New World. But the explorer left a notable diary, in which he refers to the hoisting of sails and other matters aboard ship. On comparing the translations, the captain found them out of agreement. He then obtained a Spanish text, which contradicted the translations in weighty nautical matters.

Having the text of Columbus before him, added to the evidence of ancient prints and the probabilities of ship design as gathered from historical sources, he fashioned a model of the

NEW YORK (AP)—To encourage the writing of a book to reveal "the soul of America," the National Arts Club on April 13 announced it is offering a prize of \$3000 for the best literary work of that title. The award is to be made by a committee consisting of William Allen White, chairman, Mary Austin, Hamlin Garland, Ida Tarbell and Henry Goddard Leach.

The work may be clothed in any literary form: novel, history, poetry or critical essay, but it must be constructive, the announcement said.

AMERICAN MACHINERY POPULAR IN RUSSIA

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Trade figures which show the Soviet Union of Russia to be the largest market outside the American continent for American agricul-

tural machinery and a close second for industrial equipment have just been published by the Amtorg Trading Corporation, which handles the bulk of the business in the United States for the Soviet Union. Soviet purchases and sales in the United States during the first half of the fiscal year, beginning Oct. 1, 1929, totaled \$98,000,000, or a gain of 61 per cent over the same period during the preceding year, according to an announcement by the corporation on April 12.

The purchases of American industrial, agricultural and automotive equipment and supplies during this period totaled \$56,700,000, four times that for the corresponding half year of 1928-29, it says. The gains were reflected in the number of sailings from American ports to the Soviet Union: 55, or five times those for the same period of the preceding year.

Foreign Journalists to Visit America

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A group of 14 leading journalists from Europe will visit the United States this spring as guests of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, it was announced here on April 14. A tour of the Nation will be made under the foundation's auspices in an effort to promote a better understanding of the United States by foreign countries.

The visitors are scheduled to arrive on board the steamship *Berlin* of the Hamburg-American Line on May 18, and will make their tour in the company of H. V. Kaltenborn, associate editor of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle, and George A. Finch, assistant secretary of the Carnegie Endowment. It will be the third group to be brought here by the Carnegie body, the first being British journalists and the second central European newspaper men.

In this year's group will be Ernst Benedikt, Neue Freie Presse, Vienna; Jaroslav Koudelny, Prava, Lidu, Prague; Erik Moller, Berlingske Tidende, Copenhagen; George Meri, head of Estonian Press Bureau, Tallinn; Urho Toivola, Turun Sanomat, Abo, Finland; Herr Baberadt, Frankfurter Zeitung, Frankfurt; Dr. Ernst Feder, Berliner Tageblatt, Berlin; Herr von Eckhardt, Hamburger Fremdenblatt, Hamburg; T. Cnossen, De Standaard, Rotterdam; Georges Oulik, editor, L'Annuaire de la Societe des Nations of Geneva; representing Hungary: S. Konstadt, Morgenblatt, Oslo; S. Backlund, Ny Tid, Goteborg, Sweden, and Dr. A. Ceri, Basler Nachrichten, Basel, Switzerland.

Places to be visited include Washington, D. C.; Atlanta, New Orleans, Galveston, Grand Canyon, Los Angeles, Merced, Calif.; Yosemite National Park, San Francisco, Salt Lake City, Denver, Omaha, Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit, Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

Italy Releases Drafted Americans

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Two Americans of Italian birth who had been drafted into the Italian army and returned to their native land have been released, according to a communication received by the State Department from Ambassador de Martino. They are Costanzo Marini of Mount Vernon, N. Y., and Antonio Pizzuto of New York City. It is understood action is contemplated in the case of other Americans who recently have been drafted.

Last November Italy announced that American citizens of Italian birth could return to Italy and reside there a year without being forced into the army, subject to certain qualifications. However, frequent cases of returned Italians who had been drafted have come to the attention of the State Department, which has made representations in each case. The Government intends to abide by the assurances it has given. The Americans of Italian birth that they may return for visits without fear of being called to army service.

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JUDGES DISCUSS WAYS TO SPEED UP COURT WORK

Juryless Trials in Civil
Cases Find Ample Support by Bench

By A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—Trials without juries in civil actions as a means of expediting justice and clearing court calendars were advocated by 100 judges attending the Third Judicial Conference of Pennsylvania held here on April 10 and 11. The judges opposed juryless trials in criminal cases where the defendant enters a plea of guilty.

Judge Horace Stern of the Philadelphia bench declared that it is unfair to place the responsibility of a capital case in the hands of a judge. A case in point that recently came before Judge Stern was cited. Here a man was charged with homicide, entered a plea of guilty and while all evidence indicated that the crime was premeditated and that the punishment, therefore, should be the imposition of the extreme penalty, Judge Stern imposed a sentence of life imprisonment.

Judge Harry S. McDevitt of Philadelphia said he believed there were grave miscarriages of justice by the refusal of a judge to accept the responsibility of passing sentence. "I'll give the defendant what he deserves," he said, "and when I cannot accept the responsibility placed upon me by the legislature, I will resign."

The report on trials without jury in civil actions included a proposed act which will be presented to the Legislature at its next session. This act provides "that the right to a trial by jury in civil actions at law shall be deemed waived by the plaintiff in each case unless in his first pleading, and by the defendant unless within the time provided for his first pleading, whether filed or not, he shall officially state of record that he elects to have the case tried by a jury. Such election shall be conclusive in all subsequent proceedings in the case, except that either party may subsequently withdraw his election and have a trial by jury by a paper filed of record."

Judge Stern explained the practice which he said was frequently used in his court by agreement of counsel, stating that it showed tremendous saving of time. Also, he said, it allows informal discussions which often lead to quick settlement.

A committee to study and report on the advisability of appointing public defenders was named after a discussion during which it was agreed that the value of public defenders in other cities had been adequately demonstrated.

In this connection a movement was recently started by a group of lawyers and judges in Philadelphia to raise a fund of \$80,000 to establish the office of public defender for three years.

Oil, Steel and Radio Under Investigation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Three of the biggest American industries—oil, steel and radio, are under the scrutiny of the Department of Justice, it is stated. Not since the days of Theodore Roosevelt have so many big cases come before an Administration.

The department, it is announced, will formally investigate the merger of Bethlehem Steel and the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company.

The Department of Justice stated that prosecution in the new steel merger would depend primarily upon whether or not competition is preserved. The Supreme Court in a somewhat similar case dealing with the merger of the United States Steel Company and smaller groups declined to sustain antitrust charges on the ground that the combination would

not control 50 per cent of the steel output and therefore did not constitute a monopoly. The new Bethlehem-Youngstown group will control only approximately one-fifth of the Nation's production, it has been stated. John Lord O'Brien, Assistant Attorney-General, in charge of enforcing the Clayton Act provisions, is investigating the proposed merger of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and the Vacuum Oil Company, already brought to the attention of the Federal Court.

The Assistant Attorney-General is also investigating the Radio Corporation of America operating in a field covering virtually the whole radio industry.

Philadelphia Slums to Be Eradicated

By A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—A densely "bricked in" area in central Philadelphia, where dead-end streets, sunless courts and narrow alleys abound, is to be supplanted by model tenements to provide living quarters for 20,000 persons, according to plans outlined by Mayor Harry A. Mackey, at a meeting of the Philadelphia Housing Association.

Mr. Mackey explained that for months city engineers had been working on rehabilitation plans for eradicating one of the worst slum areas in the city. Most of the houses in the section were erected when there was little or no city supervision over building, with the result that scores of houses front on alleys from three to eight feet wide, while few of the streets are more than 20 feet wide.

In this area, Mayor Mackey said, there are 10,000 children living under abominable conditions. The Mayor's committee on child welfare and recreation, it was explained, is to demolish these houses and inaugurate a street system that complies with modern practice in city planning, and offer the remaining land to citizens who wish to erect suitable quarters. These citizens would offer securities of modest income return with which to finance their operations, the whole plan to be under the supervision of the Housing Association, of which Samuel S. Fleisher is chairman.

MAYFLOWER BIDS REJECTED

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Navy Department again on April 14 rejected all bids for sale of the Mayflower, formerly the President's yacht.

RACIAL GROUPS URGED TO FEEL PRIDE IN ORIGIN

Cleveland Does This by
Encouraging Traditions
of Home Lands

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O.—How Cleveland encourages the younger generation to take added pride in their own racial origin, traditions, culture and history was told by John H. Gourley, recreation commissioner of this city, before a group of recreation directors from 40 cities in conference here.

"Cleveland's success in interesting the foreign-born is unique," said Mr. Gourley. "Through music, dances, gymnastics, dramatics, folk songs, children games, band concerts, folk dances, we bring recognition of the essential humanness of each group to all others by co-operative enterprises."

"Thirty-eight nationality groups, all well represented in the city population, have co-operated with the recreation department. Among them are Armenian, Chinese, Danish, Hindu, Latvian, Russian, Spanish, Tyrolean, Macedonian, Mexican. Their organization is known as the All Nations Council."

Mr. Gourley told of the 10 major events of the foreign-language groups in the past two years—events which helped bring to a more general community consciousness the many diversified talents of its nationality groups. The Labor Day festival, bringing the songs and dances of the nations, drew 100,000 people to the Brookside Stadium.

Highly appreciative of the traditions and culture of the Old World, Mr. Gourley has plans for an even more colorful program for the future than what has been done in the last two years.

Thus, by bringing wider recognition for the remarkable work done within each group, the city of Cleveland, through its recreation department, is serving in assisting the foreign-born to contribute their arts, lore, tradition and sterling qualities of character to American life.

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Oil, Steel and Radio Under Investigation

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IT'S early morning. Your window frames the sparkling blue of Monterey Bay. (Del Monte, Carmel-by-the-Sea.) The fishing fleet sails by. You had forgotten that there is a world to work in. Your eyes bower the magic of the scene. And smile. Another California day steps up to greet you!

This day carries you through a wholly different California. Through trim, fragrant orchards, heavy with fruit; green-floored valleys; vineyards measured in miles. Now, beside a rushing stream where cool, leafy campsides and the flash of trout tempt you to stop. But no. You have a date with Tahoe... And sunset finds you at its timbered shore, a whole mile high in the craggy Sierra.

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Women's Enterprises and Activities

The Chicago Woman's Club

By MAUDE SWALM EVANS

Chicago Women's Club, when women were just beginning to feel the joy of independent thought and action, a small group of Chicago women came together and organized the Chicago Woman's Club. In those days, when women made excursions beyond the limits of home they had to justify themselves, or to try to. In the annals of the Chicago Woman's Club is the following record: "We do not claim for women higher wisdom, nor a higher sense of justice than for men, but we claim that women of leisure and culture animated by a noble desire to solve some of the knotty problems leagued to us by the past are a potent factor for good and a force that should not be despised."

The club attracted to its membership many women who were or who became nationally known. Among these were: Celia Parker Woolly, Lucy M. Flower, Fannie Bloomfield Zeisler, Lydia Conly Ward, Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Ella Flag Young.

The club has furnished two pres-

idents of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Ellen M. Hennrotin and Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman. Dr. Julia Holmes Smith, twice president of the Chicago Woman's Club, was a member of the organization committee of the General Federation in 1889.

Today the Chicago Woman's Club has among its 150 members women who are leaders in every line of work—the professions, the arts, social workers, club leaders. Mary M. Bartelme, Chicago's first woman judge, belongs here; so also does Julia C. Lathrop, the first woman to head a federal bureau; and Jane Addams, the "world's best citizen."

The present officers of the club are: Mrs. Henry Hoyt Hilton, president; Mrs. Ralph W. Webster and Mrs. John Hamphill Coulter, vice-presidents; Mrs. R. Maynard Reed, recording secretary; Mrs. Alexander Hodgart, corresponding secretary; Mrs. J. Eugene Tremaine, treasurer.

Supports the Abundant Life

From the beginning, the club has encouraged the study of all that makes life more livable, more beautiful, and more worthy. It has strengthened civic pride and given incentive to service to the community.

Often suggesting always supporting movements that pointed toward better community life, or a better community spirit, or a more beautiful city, the club has an outstanding record of cultural, civic and philanthropic work.

In education, court and protective work the club has supported many advance movements until they have been taken over by the various departments of city government. Among these are: the jail school for boys, establishment of the Juvenile Court, the first kindergarten in the public schools, first night classes, social centers. It maintained for several years the first vocational adviser in the public schools and supported the vacation schools for 12 years until the Board of Education took over. It established and is still operating one of the first nursery schools con-

ducted in a public school in the United States.

So interested was the club in working for the betterment of its community, that although it ever thought longingly of a permanent club home, it had existed for 52 years before it decided to give the time and energy required for the fulfilling of this desire. A year ago the club moved into its beautiful new building at 62-72 East Eleventh Street, just off of Michigan Boulevard and in close view of Lake Michigan.

Both "Grand and Comfortable"

Mrs. Lyan Kart of Waukegan, Ill., wife of the president of the Illinois Bankers' Association, after a visit to the clubhouse wrote to her hostess, Mrs. Ella S. Stewart: "Your beautiful club building is a contradiction of bits from Bobby Burns which appears on a sign over a Scotch inn: 'Ye canna expect to be bath grand and comfortable.' Yours is truly a 'House



Kellogg Studio
MRS. HENRY HOYT HILTON
President of Chicago Woman's Club

of Fulfillment"—so completely does it seem to fulfill the needs of every member—and when places are an outcome of needs, they are something, instead of looking like something.

The six-story building, including land and furnishings, cost over a million dollars. Holabird & Root, the architects, designed not only the building but also the furnishings and



Corner of the Lounge in Chicago Woman's Club.

decorations throughout the building. It is all modern from start to finish. It is designed to respond to every demand of the club woman. The charming and spacious lounge, committee rooms, dining rooms, and assembly rooms can accommodate the small group or the large one.

Many of the assembly rooms have been named after members of the club—the Jane Addams Hall, the Fannie Bloomfield Zeisler Hall, the Annie P. Lobdell Hall. Lobdell Hall was named after the chairman of the building committee, by vote of the club in appreciation of her many years of cheerful service in the interest of the club.

In Zeisler Hall hangs the beautiful, life-sized portrait of Dr. Julia Holmes Smith, "mother of club women." The artist, Harold Betts, has caught her graciousness and all-enveloping tolerance.

To Meet Human Needs

The three top floors of the building are given over to bedrooms for the

use of members and guests. The rooms are cheerful and homelike and fill the need of many a detailed woman who desires a home surrounded by beauty and congenial companions.

The Chicago Woman's Club maintains reciprocal relations with federated clubs in the United States and with some in foreign countries. Members from these clubs often stop at the Chicago Woman's Club when visiting Chicago, as here they can have the joy of exchanging with fellow club members club thought and club experiences.

The Chicago Woman's Club was established to meet human needs. Its ideal has always been one of service. With this background, the new club building quickly took its place as the outstanding civic center of Chicago—a place where "the knotty problems leagued to us by the past" and those that arise from conditions of the present may be presented and studied and perhaps solved.

Women's Organizations

At a recent symposium on "The Most Interesting and Helpful Programs Our Club Has Had," there were several suggestions which may be of value to other groups.

A woman who has for some years been a member of the American Women's Club in London, and has now returned to the United States, told of the contribution which that club makes to the happiness of American women who go to London as strangers and who might at first feel very lonely but for the welcome which they find in the delightful clubhouse of this organization. There they meet both American and English women, hear talks about the surrounding country and go with their club sisters to visit the many places of historic and artistic interest with which the vicinity abounds.

A current events group is one of the important sections in this club. At the time this group was organized a rule was made that each member must speak for 10 minutes about affairs in her favorite country. Two interesting results have followed this plan: First, it has been a surprise to find that there are in the group women who have lived in almost every country on the face of the earth. The intimate knowledge which they have of conditions in the different countries has helped the members tremendously to acquire a sympathetic understanding of affairs which sometimes seem quite different when viewed from a distance.

The other result has been that women who were unused to expressing themselves gained confidence, and, since every member was expected to make a contribution at every meeting, the process did not take very long. One of the women who stood at the first meeting in almost inarticulate embarrassment, holding a quivering paper in her hands, has developed into one of the most fluent speakers and valuable members of the group.

This experience led to the forming of a debating society. In this group, as in the other one, every member is expected to make a contribution to the discussions. Subjects pertaining to religion or politics are, in general, barred from the debates, although one afternoon during the last presidential election in the United States was devoted to that subject, every woman had five minutes in which to tell what she thought of the different candidates.

On another afternoon those who were to take part in the debate were

evenly divided, one-half of the number being American wives of American men and the other half American wives of Englishmen. The subject debated was, "Resolved, that American men make better husbands than Englishmen." The debate was conducted in the happiest manner and caused a great deal of merriment. The result was almost a tie, the American men winning by the narrow margin.

Other clubs reported some unique programs which will be given in this column next Tuesday.

Miniature Feathered Folk Modeled

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

A SORT of fairyland of birds where miniature feathered folk are seen in their familiar haunts is in character attitudes is what Miss Dorothea Richardson has created. This clever craftsman's nimble fingers have carried out in a wonderful way what her imagination has seen.

Using as her modeling medium a composition of plaster of Paris and crepe paper, Miss Richardson has represented innumerable species of birds from the tiniest blue-tit swinging in a cocoon to a majestic golden eagle, wings outspread, alighting on a rock.

"I have only just invented a way of doing the outspread wings," Miss Richardson told a Monitor representative, "as in the eagle and in this roseate tern," and she indicated a little tern with its soft bluish pink breast feathers, black cap, and outstretched blue-gray wings exactly poised on a piece of quartz as though it were looking down into the water beneath. "I think it is one of the most graceful birds there is," she added. And so indeed it looked.

Speaking of the difficulty of getting this lifelike presentation of position and suspended movement Miss Richardson said, "Getting the position right sometimes takes longer than the actual making of the bird itself. And yet it is most essential, for unless you give the effect of movement to the birds they are no good at all, and most people do not like them although they may not know why."

A Row of Swallows

A charming illustration of success in this direction was seen in a miniature signpost painted to point north, south, east and west, on each arm of which a row of swallows were tipping themselves up, each at a different angle, in that funny little way they have.

Another very important point, and one to which these little works of art owe much of their charm, is the manner in which they are mounted.

"As soon as I have finished a bird I look for a suitable mounting," said Miss Richardson, "although occasionally I make the mounting first. My friends are very good at picking up stones and sending them to me," and an instance of how these are used was observed in a young peregrine perched on a rugged and tapering rock of quartz from the Lake District.

Then the scarlet head and green wings of a green woodpecker provided a glimpse of actual nature against the background of a twig to which it was clinging.

"That stand on which the redshank is mounted in the position in which it is seen dancing before its mate represents a mud flat with stones and a stream such as one seen in Holy Island. Sea birds I watch and can study on the coast of Northumberland where I live," continued Miss Richardson, as she drew attention to a pair of herring gulls on a charming little bit of rock, and a couple of lesser black-backed gulls standing and apparently squawking at each other in exactly the way that they do in their natural haunts.

The iridescent plumage of a peewit contrasts with the bit of plowed field that is represented by its stand. And some snipe are set among grass

Accepting and Succeeding

By TERESE ROSE NAGEL

MANY women in professional fields of activity, who find their work temporarily at a standstill might do well to follow the example of Idamea Oederlin, a young concert singer, who, coming out of the West to pursue a musical career, took the work next at hand and became a successful hotel advertising saleswoman. Miss Oederlin still has in thought her musical profession, but is making a success of selling throughout the United States advertising for the Gehring Hotel Directory, the largest hotel directory in the country, and the National Hotel Review.

Miss Oederlin came East before the war to study singing with Herbert Witherspoon and Yeatman Griffith. In Los Angeles, her home town, she had done considerable preparatory professional musical work. She was just entering upon her eastern stage career, playing with Godfrey Tearle in "Carnival" and with Richard Carle in musical comedy and in vaudeville, when the world war altered conditions. Miss Oederlin then answered an advertisement issued by the National Hotel Review and started in the office of this concern soliciting subscriptions.

Because of her preliminary good work, when the opening came for a young woman to travel throughout the country and solicit advertising from hotel men, Miss Oederlin was given the position. For the last six years she has been the traveling representative for the publications mentioned above. She has an interesting story to tell in connection with her work.

"We always receive what we give," she said to a representative of the Christian Science Monitor. "I have found people lovely to me wherever I go. Give them a smile, and they will return a smile. This was forcibly brought home to me when on one occasion I visited a hotel man in a certain large western city. This man had always given me an advertisement, had placed a car at my disposal and treated me with the utmost

kindness. However, one day I must have left my smiles at home, and the man's attitude was entirely different. He didn't take an advertisement, he hardly rose from his seat, and then I began to search within myself. I had been too absorbed in my own problems to smile at him. Then and there I resolved always to give a smile and to receive one in return. I believe that has been one of the basic reasons of my success in this field of endeavor which so few women have tackled."

"When I took up this work," went on Miss Oederlin, "I had not read any books on selling. You must have an understanding heart when you come into contact with so many people and you must learn to know and love people. The woman who goes in for this type of work must have good health, individuality and salesmanship ability. She must have the ability to overcome obstacles and must not easily be discouraged or affected by disturbing trifles."

Miss Oederlin is now on her tour throughout the country meeting in her amiable way proprietors of hotels, but when last seen in New York she left as a parting word to the interviewer: "Please do not think that I have given up my music just because I have entered the business world. I expect to come out bigger, better and stronger after this business experience, for I know that you can never lose a talent, and I feel that meeting so many people all over the country will help to make me a better singer, and one able to interpret music more understandingly."

For Safety's Sake—demand **CARBONA** Cleaning Fluid. UNBURNABLE & NON-EXPLOSIVE. Cleans Auto Upholstery. Removes Grease & Soil. Leaves No After-odor. 20 BOTTLES AT ALL DRUG STORES.

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Two Dozens for \$1 Postpaid

For Bobbed or Long Hair. Cap or Fringe. Single or Double Mesh. Real Human Hair. Shown and perfect. Agents: GRAY, WHITE & CO. ONE DOZ. \$1.00. LAVENDER. HARRY L. COE. 926 Century Bldg., Dept. G-5, St. Louis, Mo. Sales Agt. American Leader Hair Net Co.

Run a Tea room

Managers Wanted. Prepare your self in spare time for well paid position or to open your own tea room. Graduates trained by our practical new methods in demand everywhere. This book enables others to earn handsome incomes every year. Tea room work offers you a real opportunity. Free book. Address: Waco School of Tea Room Management, Dept. 23, 55 West 89th St., New York.



Mothers of Young Children

welcome these Specially Prepared, Strained, Ready-to-Serve Vegetables

MOTHERS will welcome these new strained vegetable products for young children. With maximum safety and convenience they meet the daily problem of baby's vegetable feedings, and they save the many, many tedious hours spent in cleaning, cooking and straining vegetables in the home. With the new Gerber Strained Vegetable Products, the rich, wholesome vegetable supplement to the baby's milk feedings becomes as accurate and simple as A-B-C.

Rich, Nourishing, Wholesome Steam-pressure cooked and sealed, the Gerber Strained Vegetable Products retain most of the natural nourishing food values poured off in cooking water or lost in steam in cooking with open vessels. They are strained to a smooth, even texture, and only need to be warmed and seasoned to serve. The Gerber Products are clean, rich, wholesome. They have been tested and approved by the domestic science departments of Good Housekeeping, The Delicater, Modern Priscilla, Child Life, Junior Home and Children.

New Freedom for Mother and Baby

The convenience of the new Gerber Products makes mother and baby alike independent of the kitchen's restrictions. Baby can really travel now; and preparation for travel is made easy. Each Gerber Product is packed for two full size, normal feedings, and can be carried as conveniently as bottles of milk.

Send for Assortment

If your grocer is unable to supply you with the new Gerber Products, send us today the coupon below with \$1.00 for our complete introductory assortment—or order such individual products as you wish. Postage prepaid. In Canada, Complete Assortment Only \$1.10—Canadian Currency or Money Order.

Gerber's STRAINED VEGETABLES

(SEND COUPON)



Gerber Products Div., Fremont Canning Co., Fremont, Mich.
\$1.00 Dept. C. R. M. St. Postpaid and money order or money order for \$1.00. Complete Assortment. Postage prepaid. In Canada, Complete Assortment Only \$1.10—Canadian Currency or Money Order.
15c 15c 15c 15c 15c 15c
Strained Strained Strained Strained Strained Strained
Squash Carrots Peas Potatoes Peas Potatoes

Book and Gift Shops

Would you like an attractive edition of "The Greatest Thing in the World," to retail at 25c? (Ask for Blue Bird Edition) A booklet of Bible verses on "Supply" to retail at 15c?

THE GIFT LOFT

1003-04 Plymouth Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

WOMEN! BIG MONEY IN CANDY AND CAKE!

Gain happiness and independence easily in new unrecorded field, following in footsteps of two successful women—Mrs. Iris F. Leonard and Miss Doris K. Wagoner. No matter what your age or where located, you can profit by growing demand for extra delicious candies and cakes. No experience necessary. FREE BOOK TELLS HOW. Gives actual experiences of successful women. Shows how you, too, can start business in your own home, shop, or at store counters. Special instruction and equipment furnished. Free personal advisory service.

CANDY-MAKING KIT GIVEN

It includes with the FREE candy-making kit is included with the FREE kit to start your own money with lemon candies. Write TODAY for limited offer and FREE book. Booklet personally Iris F. Leonard, Suite 210D, The Irdor School, 608 Lexington Avenue, N. Y. C.

Something New The Stream-Line

Purse and Pocket Pencil

THE LATEST NOVELTY. Midget in size (3 in.), it fits nicely into a lady's purse, and is the ideal, handy, practical emergency travel-pencil for solitaire, bridge players and busy people.

NOT A TOY—the perfect gift for birthdays, holidays, weddings, graduation, party prizes, etc.

THE STREAM-LINE PENCIL uses standard leads, has pencil and eraser, with leads in reserve chamber, and eraser. Mountings guaranteed 14-carat gold filled—quality article. Hardest of durable composition materials in variety: Jade, pearl and black, blue, orange, black, brown-olive.

Send prepaid \$1.50. Agents wanted.

TERRELL SPEC. COMPANY
Room 1008-47, 104 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.



"Good Growing Weather"

Spring is here. Everything is growing. Plants, flowers, shrubs, trees—and the preference for Monarch Quality Foods in American homes.

It is an easy task to keep the pantry supplied with foods the children relish if you trade with one of the 50,000 independent dealers who sell Monarch Quality Foods.

You can see what you want in glass, and buy it in tin at an important saving, for Monarch Foods, with all their superior purity, flavor, appearance and general excellence, are not expensive.

There is a 77-year record of satisfaction back of the Monarch Trade Mark.

More than 250 items, including: Catsup, Chili Sauce, Spices, Baking Powder, Flavoring Extracts, Canned Fruits, Canned Vegetables, Canned Fish, Canned Meats, Salad Dressing, Soups, Cereals, Preserves, Jellies, Cooked Spaghetti, Yankee Beans, Cake Flour, Evaporated Fruits, Olive Oil, Mustard, Jelly Powder, Chow Chow, Pickles, Peanut Butter, Grape Juice, Orange Marmalade, and more.

AND THE MONARCH TRADE MARK SPECIALTIES: Tofino, Peanut Butter, Sardines, Pop Corn, Wheatmeal, Sweet Pickles, Mixed Pickles, Sweet Chow, Sweet Relish, Asparagus, Sweet Corn, Stringless Beans, Lima Beans, Sweet Peas, Early June Peas, Diced Carrots, Diced Beets.

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"WRIGHT MOMENTS" are BRIGHT MOMENTS!

Listen in on this sparkling radio feature... sponsored by the makers of Wright's Silver Cream, America's largest selling silver polish... over these stations:

WABC New York 11:00 a. m. Mon.
WCAO Baltimore 11:00 " Wed.
WJAS Pittsburgh 11:00 " Mon.
WJJD Chicago 11:15 " Mon.
WDGY Minneapolis 11:45 " Mon.
KRDL Dallas 11:00 " Mon.
WMBC Detroit 11:30 " Mon.

Wright's, the polish of many uses, brightens glassware, porcelain, nickel, white-painted woodwork, as well as easily and quickly. And is used as a cleanser to your hands.

Sold at all leading grocery, hardware, jewelry, drug, housefurnishing and department stores.

J. A. WRIGHT & COMPANY, Inc.
38 Emerald Street, Keene, N. H.



Cadillac V-8

... the truly economical car — what it gives you

THE Cadillac V-8 is the most economical of fine cars because Cadillac manufacturing renders repair, upkeep and operating costs so low. In what it gives you in value, no car outside of the Cadillac family can possibly equal. None other has the magnificent manufacturing facilities and the years of precision experience. No other fine car has such an extensive ownership.

CONSIDER the exclusive advantages which the Cadillac V-8 gives you:

With the entire industry discussing transmissions, Cadillac perfected a transmission that simplifies gear-shifting instead of complicating it. This transmission virtually gives you an unlimited number of speeds, because you can shift without hesitation from second to high, and from high to second at any reasonable speed without the slightest noise or clashing.

So too, the eight-cylinder Cadillac is equipped with the most scientific brakes ever developed—brakes that permit you to make more miles per hour with greater safety; brakes that are unfailing—you cannot overheat them, effortless in operation because of fifteen sets of roller bearings, positive because the brake shoes always give full surface action.

The Cadillac Eight harmonized steering system permits you to maneuver the most congested traffic or drive cross-country without the slightest steering strain or whip.

Save for La Salle and the sixteen-cylinder Cadillac, no other cars at any price possess these ultra-modern features.

IN THE Cadillac V-8, eight-cylinders attain their maximum effectiveness.

Clutch; fuel system; electrical equipment; spring suspension; frame construction; front and rear axle construction—every mechanism and appointment in the Cadillac V-8 has been refined and improved to the extreme limit of engineering and manufacturing knowledge.

As for body construction and appointment, your own eyes can quickly see the startling difference between the Fisher and Fleetwood bodies with which the eight-cylinder Cadillac is equipped, and all other motor car bodies.

The eight-cylinder Cadillac is equipped throughout with non-shatterable plate glass without any additional cost.

A telephone message to the Cadillac dealer in your community will bring a trials car to your door. Take advantage of the G. M. A. C. Deferred Payment Plan. Your present car may well cover the initial payment.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY
Division of General Motors, Detroit, Michigan

NY COMPETE IN INTRAMURALS

Harvard Establishes New Record for This Class of Winter Sports

That intramural sports are taking hold at Harvard, particularly during the indoor season, is clearly shown in the fact that a record number of 1191 individual undergraduate and graduate students participated in this 1929-30 season.

According to the figures compiled by A. W. Samborski, 25, director of intramural athletics, informal and intercollegiate competition are not included in this survey. Actual competition alone was used as a base for the survey and class work was not included.

The men took part in competition in the intramural leagues and tournaments which were organized for freshmen, upperclassmen, graduates and fraternities. The winter program started on Dec. 2, 1929, with the fraternity indoor baseball league games and ended April 1, 1930 with the University swimming championships.

An increase of 158 men engaged in such competition was shown this year over last year's figures. Basketball and squash attracted the greater number of undergraduates, while more interest was shown in indoor baseball and handball than ever before. Interest in intramural hockey fell off because of mild weather conditions and only one informal game was possible. The figures follow:

Sport	1929-30	1928-29
Squash	102	102
Basketball	280	282
Indoor baseball	119	71
Handball	119	71
Track	111	89
Swimming	63	47
Wrestling	63	47
Boxing	32	23
Fencing	32	23
Hockey	15	62

Stars in Quarter Mile



CAPT. H. K. HURSELEY '30
Missouri Varsity Track Team.

MISSOURI HAS A FAIR CHANCE

Expert Track Team to Make a Better Showing Outdoors

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
COLUMBIA, Mo.—Although the University of Missouri indoor track and field team did not make much of a showing in the 'Big Six' indoor meet, it cannot be counted out of the outdoor championship event, Dr. H. J. Huff, coach of the team, said, commenting on Missouri's chances for the season in the Missouri Valley I. A. C. Missouri placed fourth in the indoor Conference meet, one and a half points behind the University of Kansas and only nine points behind the championship University of Nebraska team. The indoor meet revealed that the caliber of the Conference is about equally divided between five of the six colleges and unexpected strength in any single event may win the outdoor championship for any college.

Ten Letter Men Lost
"With 10 of last year's 19 letter men lost either by withdrawal from the university by graduation, the University of Missouri made a splendid showing during the indoor season. The team should be much stronger this spring."

"While we will be weak in distant events and field events, we can furnish strong competition in the dashes and middle-distance runs and our dash men will leave little to be desired," Dr. Huff continued.

Led by Capt. H. K. Hursley '30 of Kansas City, Missouri will have an array of quarter-mile talent which is expected to outdistance all competitors. And these men can be counted on to lead the team which may be beaten this season. Missouri won the mile relay at the University of Illinois relays, setting a new record in the event. In the Six Six meet, Missouri quarter-milers finished one, two, and three and won the mile relay by a margin of several seconds. Outstanding quarter-milers include, besides Hursley, C. A. Ulfers '32 of Kansas City; C. W. King '30 of Dallas, Tex.; R. A. Dills '31 of Albany, Mo.; O. R. Welch '32 of Chillicothe, Mo.; and W. A. Oldham '31 of Kansas City.

For the dash events, Missouri showed win places in most meets with Dills, S. S. Kennedy '31 of Kansas City; Welsh and W. F. Jackson '32 of St. Louis as the sprinters.

Swartz Brothers
W. R. Swartz '31 and R. L. Swartz '32, brothers from Columbia, show up well in the mile and half-mile and mile relays. The latter won the indoor championship of the Big Six and placed at the Illinois relays. W. R. Swartz is a consistent winner in the mile, but has not been in the best condition so far this season.

Candidates in the hurdle races are not so plentiful and are not as strong as Dr. Huff desires. The burden rests on D. S. Dawson '31, of Eldorado Springs; Dills and I. D. Kimes '32, of Cameron.

The broad jumpers, H. L. Lawler '31, of St. Louis, and E. H. McGuire '31, of Butler, have not made very strong impressions so far this season. Following the completion of the basketball season, C. A. Huhn '30, of Independence, reported for track to take part in the high jump. He won consistently last year and, with J. M. Gladden '31, of Turley, should gain several points for his team.

Gladden also puts the shot, but strong competition from the University of Kansas nearly eliminates all other colleges from scoring in this event.

Only one sophomore is competing with two veterans in the javelin throwing. W. C. Eckles '32 of Green City, Oldham of Kansas City and J. R. Van Dyne '32 of Sedalia show up best in that event.

For the pole vault Missouri may as well have no entries because of the excellent material at the University of Nebraska, the University of Oklahoma, and Iowa State College. These three teams divide points in the event. R. C. Morgan '31 of Newton, Kan., will not be eligible for competition and he is the best vaulter Missouri has.

For the distance events, the Tigers' only chance seems to lie with W. R. Swartz, and, of course, he improves in time. Missouri will likely go to the points in the events. Other candidates include C. K. Craig '32 of Carlisle, Ia.; G. M. Steele '31 of Chillicothe, and F. F. Weinlein '31 of Perryville. The schedule:

April 19—Kansas Relays at Lawrence, Kan.; Drake Relays at Des Moines, Ia.; May 8—Iowa State College at Ames, Ia.; 17—University of Kansas at Ames, Ia.; 24—Six Six Relays at Lincoln, Neb.

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Mrs. Hurd Heads List with a Plus 3

Four women golfers have been rated better than scratch by the Women's Eastern Golf Association, according to the 1930 handicap list prepared by the handicap committee composed of Miss Eleanor W. Allen, Boston, chairman; Miss Martha M. Parker, New York, and Mrs. C. S. MacCain, Germantown, Pa. Eight players have been rated at scratch.

Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd of the Marion Cricket Club of Haverford, Pa., has the highest rating—a plus 3, while Miss Glenna Collett of the Westchester Country Club of Rye, N. Y., has been given a plus 2. Miss Helen L. Hicks of Inwood Country Club of Inwood, N. Y., and Miss Maureen Orcutt of the White Herons Country Club of Closter, N. J., have both been rated at plus 1.

The scratch players are Mrs. J. Marvin Hayes, Columbia Country Club, Chevy Chase, Md.; Mrs. Marie Hollins, Women's National Golf and Tennis Club, Glen Head, L. I., N. Y.; Mrs. H. T. Nicolson, Washington Golf and Country Club, Rosslyn, Va.; Miss Martha M. Parker, Westchester Hills Golf Club, New York, N. Y.; Mrs. Courtland Smith, Country Club of Glen Ridge, Glen Ridge, N. J.; Mrs. Emory Smith, Chevy Chase Club, Chevy Chase, Md.; Mrs. H. B. Stetson, Huntington Valley Country Club, Huntington Valley, Pa.; and Mrs. Clarence Vanderkolk, Philadelphia Country Club, Bala, Pa.

Over 1100 women have been handicapped for 1930, the eligibility limit being 15, and over 170 clubs are members of the association.

Other players with a handicap of three or better are as follows:

ONE STROKE
Federman, Mrs. Leo G. Fresh Meadow, Fordham, Miss. Lusk, Owasco.
Coss, Mrs. W. D. D. Bala, Pa.
Harrison, Mrs. Arthur, Buffalo.
Jenny, Miss Marie R. Hudson River.
Lynn, Mrs. A. D. North Hills.
Martielle, Mrs. H. A. Hartford.
McIntyre, Mrs. E. B. Ridge.
Quier, Mrs. Edith, Berkshire.
Rockwood, Miss Emily, Westchester.
Singer, Miss Catherine, Westchester.
Torger, Mrs. Norman K. Nassau.
Watkins, Miss Peggy, Waukegan.

Anderson, Mrs. J. L. Cherry Valley.
Austin, Mrs. G. L. Hartford.
Baker, Mrs. E. H. J. Oakley.
Coffey, Miss Mary, Oak Ridge.
Corson, Mrs. Philip L. Portland.
Duff, Mrs. J. D. D. Bala, Pa.
Gottlieb, Miss B. Olanville.
Hucknall, Mrs. Thomas, Woodway.
Hunt, Mrs. J. D. D. Bala, Pa.
Jackson, Mrs. H. A. Greenview.
Raynor, Mrs. Ralph I. Whitmarsh.
Small, Mrs. S. D. Bala, Pa.
Timley, Mrs. E. R. Indian Spring.

TWO STROKES
Balchides, Miss Ruth, Westchester.
Belcher, Mrs. D. M. Winchester.
Brooks, Miss Jane, Rockland.
East, Mrs. J. D. D. Bala, Pa.
Eaton, Mrs. C. F. J. Wellesley.
Fisher, Mrs. E. H. Merion.
Henderson, Mrs. J. D. Bala, Pa.
Holzner, Miss Virginia, Baltimore.
Hunter, Miss N. Jeanette, Stanton Heights.
Kane, Mrs. J. D. Bala, Pa.
Johnson, Mrs. William A. St. David's.
Knap, Miss Rosalie, Women's National.
MacGowan, Mrs. Walter, Montclair.
Meyer, Mrs. J. D. Bala, Pa.
Renwick, Mrs. J. D. Bedford.
Riley, Mrs. L. G. Edgewood.
Stout, Mrs. G. H. Aventura.

The championship of the Women's Eastern Golf Association is scheduled to be played over The Country Club links of Brookline, Mass., on June 2, 3 and 4, to be followed on June 5, 6 and 7 by the intercity team matches for the Griscum Cup, Boston, Philadelphia and New York will be the team contestants.

AT WASHINGTON
Tennis—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Boston..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Washington..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries—MacFadden, Smith and Having; Wherry, Braxton and Ruel. Winning pitcher—Smith. Losing pitcher—Braxton. Umpires—Van Graffen, Connolly and McGowan. Time—2h. 3m.

W. G. A. M. TEAM SERIES
OFF TO GOOD START
WOMEN'S GOLF ASSOCIATION OF MASSACHUSETTS TEAM STANDINGS

Southern District..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Northern District..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Middle District..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
The Country Club..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Central District..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Brae Burn C. C..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Women golfers of Massachusetts started their 1930 spring campaign Monday under ideal playing conditions on various courses in and around Boston. About 200 players competed on the various teams in four divisions.

Play in the first division, Monday, was on a level as far as the team scores were concerned. The champion side, Southern, scored an 8-to-1 victory over Brae Burn Country Club, while Midland and Northern districts were 7-to-2 victors over The Country Club and Central District, respectively.

The match between Midland and The Country Club was the closest as far as individual matches were concerned. Two matches were won on the eighteenth by up scores and three went to extra holes. Mrs. Henri F. Prunet Jr., Midland, won from Mrs. W. C. Quimby on the nineteenth. Mrs. C. F. Eaton, Midland, also won on the nineteenth from Mrs. C. F. Rowley. Mrs. W. G. Dow, Midland, scored a 1-up victory over Miss Hilda W. Williams on the nineteenth. The match was scored by Mrs. C. A. Baldwin, Midland, over Mrs. R. W. Brown, Mrs. J. L. Blake of The Country Club scored a point for her team by winning from Mrs. J. Lenox on the twenty-first hole.

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EUROPEAN HOTELS AND TRAVEL

Germany

FRANKFURT ON MAIN
Carlton-Hotel
Near Station—Rooms RM 7. upwards, with Bath RM 11. upwards.
ENGLISH CLUB R. H. O. P.
Near Station—Rooms RM 7. upwards, with Bath RM 11. upwards.
P. A. R. K. H. O. T. E. L.
Near Station—Rooms RM 7. upwards, with Bath RM 11. upwards.

Bad Hotel
Zähringer Hof
First Class Family Hotel
in own large picturesque park

BOSTON BEATS WASHINGTON 4-3
Red Sox and Senators Open Major League Season Before President

Before the President of the United States, who officially opened the American League championship baseball season of 1930 by throwing out the first ball, members of Congress and other distinguished persons to the number of 25,000, the Boston Red Sox defeated the Washington Senators at Griffith Stadium, Monday, 4 to 3. It was the only contest played, as the rest of the league swings into action today.

The game was full of brilliant plays on the part of both teams and featured by the relief pitching of Smith for the Red Sox. MacFadden started but was taken out in favor of a pinch hitter in the seventh inning. Marberry opened up for the Senators, but was knocked out of the box in the sixth inning by the Boston attack. Braxton finishing the game for Manager Johnson.

Todd, Sox first baseman did the best hitting, connecting with three safe hits, one a double, in four times up, to drive in two runs. Judge and Marberry did the best hitting for Washington. The score:

Team	W	L	P	C.
Boston	0	0	0	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0
New York	0	0	0	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0
Detroit	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0

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CHICAGO'S NINE
INEXPERIENCED
KANSAS TRACK
OUTLOOK FAIRCoach Norgren Must Find
Another Pitcher Among
Sophomore Material
Two Stellar Weight Men
Nucleus Around Which
Team Is Being Built

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Baseball prospects at University of Chicago depend upon the development of a second good pitcher, an efficient shortstop, and better hitting all around. It is stated by Coach N. H. Norgren. The Maroons have a fairly large squad out for practice, but it contains only two lettermen, several minor letter veterans and mostly inexperienced sophomores.

While most of their "Big Ten" Conference opponents enjoy southern training trips, Coach Norgren's boys must do their warming up on the Midway here. They have been out only a short time, but can overlook this handicap, this season anyhow, as they are looking forward to a trip to Japan this summer. Coach Norgren, who succeeded H. O. Crisler as the diamond coach when the latter went to University of Minnesota as football coach and athletic director, took the Maroons to the Orient several years ago. These trips are a regular four-year event.

Urban Is Veteran

W. J. Urban '31 probably will bear most of the pitching burden, as he did last year. With a little better work at bat by his team mates, he should make an improved showing. Urban has control and speed and mixes up his delivery in a clever manner. He is right handed, as are all the Maroon candidates except W. A. Knowles '30. The latter had some experience in practice games last year but will need considerable seasoning before he can become the second pitcher. The other candidates are N. S. Williams '31, A. R. Cahill '31, C. F. Tilton '30 and these Tilton looks the most likely.

In H. B. Wingate '30, the Maroons have one of the steady catchers in the Conference. His understudies are two sophomores, H. C. O'Mara Jr. '32, and F. R. Howard '32. First base lies between C. M. Fish '31, star basketball guard and captain-elect of the court team, and J. M. Zahorick '32. The position is not especially a strong one. Second base appears to be better cared for with Capt. M. F. Holahan '30, a letter winner last year, and C. E. Buzzell '32. At shortstop W. J. Olsan '32 is the favored candidate because of his hitting. His fielding, however, needs improvement, and if it does not improve it will be a question whether his good hitting outweighs his fielding shortcomings. Other candidates are E. J. Lawler '30, and Howard, the catcher.

Temple at Third

At third base, J. M. Temple '32, football fullback and basketball guard, is favored because of his hitting. R. J. Tippler '31 is another candidate for this corner. In the outfield H. J. Ehlum '30, football quarterback, and Samuel Van Dyne '31, are out for left field; Pitcher Cahill and C. M. Davis '31 may alternate in center field, and Pitcher Knowles, J. R. Gray '30 and H. C. Johnson '32 may take turns in right field.

So far the most reliable hitters appear to be Urban, Wingate, Fish, Holahan, Temple and Olson, and they may bat in something like the order named. The Maroon schedule includes 12 "Big Ten" games as follows:

April 19—Indiana at Bloomington; 25—Wisconsin at Chicago; 30—Michigan at Ann Arbor.
May 3—Indiana at Chicago; 6—Michigan at Chicago; 10—Ohio State at Chicago; 14—Illinois at Champaign; 17—Wisconsin at Madison; 23—Illinois at Chicago; 28—Ohio State at Columbus.
June 4—Minnesota at Minneapolis (two games).

OVER the NET

JAPAN will be represented at the famous Wimbledon tennis tournament this summer if the plans of Miss Shizu Takita are completed in time. At present Miss Takita is playing against men players in Japan in order to be in tip-top form should she be fortunate enough to make the trip to the British Isles.

At the Arlington (Mass.) High School tennis tournament, more than 100 turning out for tennis against 35 for baseball.

The twelfth annual North and South tennis tournament, at Pinehurst, N. C., has attracted all the first 10 ranking men players in the United States at the present time—William Tilden 24 and Wilbur C. Coen Jr. being abroad. The eight high-ranking players will play in the final round and South were Francis T. Hunter, John H. Dogg, George M. Lott Jr., John W. Van Ryn, Frederick Mercer, William L. Wilson, R. Berkeley Bell and Gregory S. Mangin.

Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr., the former Miss Helen N. Wills, has arrived in New York and will practice with the team of a former Californian, before sailing for Europe. Mrs. Moody plans daily practice for two weeks.

A strong tennis team representing Great Britain will play the United States team during the week of April 16 to 19, inclusive, in connection with the British Empire Games, at the University of California, Berkeley. The team will be managed by Dr. J. H. Robinson, chairman of the committee of management. South, Africa, New Zealand and Bermuda have also sent teams.

The new court at the Philadelphia Country Club, Pa., which was especially constructed for Davis Cup matches, has been completed. Frederick R. Kirkland, in describing the new court to members of the Philadelphia committee, at the Harvard Club, Philadelphia, said: "It is the most perfect in the country. We have spared neither money nor attention to detail. The court is dirt. I am certain the men who play on it will agree with me that it is a good one." Recent figures have it that 1000 reservations have been made, and the committee is expecting a daily attendance of 5000 people.

FURNITURE MAKERS

SET NEW DEBT CODE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—In an effort to increase stabilization in the furniture manufacturing industry, the National Association of Furniture Manufacturers adopted a stringent set of rules governing compromise settlements with debtors, under which a factory cannot accept a payment of less than 50 per cent of the original price on a debt, April 10. The rules will be in effect in this area for one year beginning May 1 and if successful will be extended to cover the Nation.

In the past compromise settlements have been frequent and factories have been forced on occasion to accept payments as low as 10 per cent of the original price, according to Rudolph Braun, chairman of the association's committee governing this district.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAWRENCE, Kan.—"The University of Kansas track team this year will be fairly strong and will be built around two stellar weight men," is the statement made recently by Coach Brutus Hamilton. The Jayhawk track mentor, in his first year at Kansas, has produced a second place cross-country team and a third position indoor track squad in the "Big Six" Conference.

The two weight men who are expected to be the nucleus of the track and field representatives are J. A. Spaulding, who throws the shot in the neighborhood of 50 ft., and who is also a capable javelin thrower; and Melvin Thornhill '31, who is returning to school after a two years' absence. Thornhill can throw the discus over 150 ft., consistently and puts the shot close to 48 ft. Capable reserves are F. J. Bausch '32, W. E. Ward '30, and E. J. Walton '32.

In the dashes J. F. Klander '32 and R. W. Sichel '32 seem possessed of the ability to develop into good sprinters. J. H. Mize '30 and G. B. Rooney '30 are two other dash men, who team with Klander and Sichel to form the Kansas relay representatives.

Capit. L. U. Hinchey '30 is possessor of the Kansas record of 1m. 58s. in the half mile, and bids fair to lower that mark this season. There are no other promising candidates for the 880-yard run and the prospects for the 440-yard dash are only fair.

For the distance runs, E. H. Fortune '30, champion two-mile of the conference, looms as the one certain point winner. Fortune was a member of the Jayhawk cross-country team, last fall as were Harry Levine '32, G. C. Stover '32, and S. L. Bowers spl. other men trying for places in the mile and two-mile.

The pole vault and high jump events will be taken care of by Lowell Trueblood '31 and J. M. Sullivan '32 respectively. In the indoor meets held during the winter, these two athletes were the lone Kansas entries in their specialty and with no other material in sight for the outdoor competition, they will probably continue to be the lone Kansas participants.

The sole hope for Kansas in the broad jump is M. H. Hodges '32, who in his first appearance in a track uniform leaped more than 22 ft. and in the "Big Six" meet at Columbia, Mo., won second place with a jump of 23 ft. 3 in.

The Kansas track schedule for 1930 follows:

April 19—Kansas relays at Lawrence; 26—Drake relays at Des Moines, Ia.; May 3—Kansas relays at Lincoln, Neb.; Kansas-Nebraska dual meet at Lincoln, Neb.; Kansas-Missouri dual meet at Columbia, Mo.; 24—Big Six Conference meet at Lincoln.

Intramural Sport

Plan in Denmark

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
COPENHAGEN—A thoroughly representative and authoritative committee of leading men within the Danish school world and in sport is inaugurating a new system—new at least as far as Denmark is concerned—although Sweden has begun to work on similar lines—the object of which is to make all pupils interested in sport instead of allowing the particularly gifted or clever ones to be pushed ahead, leaving the rest more or less to idleness in the matter of athletics.

Instead of "star turns" which are, if not the actual aim, at any rate the inevitable outcome of the present system of picking out the shining lights and absorbing them into the sporting clubs, it is proposed to make entire schools interested in sport, to make sport a joint affair, for the furtherance of which goal there will be arranged large interschool sport meetings in which whole classes will participate, and at which not the single individual but the school or the class will reap the honor.

The Minister of Education favors the new scheme and, so it would appear, do the sports clubs, which, of course, claim that their object is also to make the benefits of sport as widespread as possible. At the same time they maintain that competition and prizes cannot be dispensed with. A man closely connected with sport and sporting competitions, commenting upon the new departure, said that he considered it was better, by way of an example, that 500 boys should be able to jump 2 meters than that one should be able to jump 4.

STRANAHAN'S CARD
OF 74 LEADS FIELD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va.—R. A. Stranahan of Toledo, O., led a field of 60 golfers in the qualifying round of the Mason and Dixon golf championship tournament which opened Monday over the No. 1 course of the Greenbrier Golf Club. Stranahan turned in a card of 74, three strokes over par. Prescott S. Bush of Greenwich, secretary of the United States Golf Association, finished in second place with a card of 77, while J. B. Ryerson of Cooperstown, N. Y., the defending champion had considerable trouble with his putter and finished in a tie for fourth place with a card of 81. The other two who tied with him were Thomas Todd of Richmond, Va., and Edmund A. Gugenheim of Roslyn, N. Y. It required a card of 84 to qualify for the championship flight. The cards of those who qualified follow:

R. A. Stranahan, Toledo	74
Percival Gilbert, New York	75
E. G. Lively, Portsmouth, O.	76
D. L. Tower, Niagara Falls	77
J. B. Ryerson, Cooperstown, N. Y.	77
Thomas Todd, Richmond, Va.	77
Edmund A. Gugenheim, Roslyn, N. Y.	77
D. N. Tallman, Minneapolis	78
Winny D. Reichman, Richmond	78
Frederick A. Potts, New York	78
John H. Lively, Portsmouth, O.	79
J. C. Looker, Detroit	79
C. O. Bell Jr., Philadelphia	79
W. A. Rupp, Buffalo	79
Thomas F. McWalter, Newark	80

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TENNIS DATES IN

MISSOURI VALLEY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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Of the total number of tournaments scheduled to date there are 30 for men, 19 for women, 17 for juniors, 10 for boys, six for girls and four mixed doubles events. The 1930 list shows an increase of 24 events or 40 per cent over the number scheduled at this time last year.

The United States play court championship will return to Missouri Valley territory this year to be played on the courts of the Rockhill Tennis Club in Kansas City during the week of July 14. The 1924 and 1925 play court events were played in St. Louis, while the first United States play court championship was held in Omaha in 1910.

The twenty-ninth annual Missouri Valley championships will be decided on the courts of the Wakonda Country Club in Des Moines during the week beginning July 4. A number of prominent tennis players have signified their intention of participating in these two tournaments.

Omaha has been awarded a new tournament known as the Middle West championship. This tournament will be played on the courts of the Omaha Tennis Club beginning June 30. The Missouri State championship, usually played at Kansas City, will be held at the Triple A Club in St. Louis during the week of June 30.

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EDUCATIONAL

An 'Alumni University' to Bring the Graduate Back to College

By WILFRED B. SHAW
Director of Alumni Relations, University of Michigan

AMERICAN colleges and universities are beginning to challenge the statement so often made by college graduates, that they wish they could take their college course over again. Colleges here and there are developing a definite interest in the possibility of arousing and maintaining an intellectual relationship between the institution and its alumni upon a basis which will, in some measure at least, replace the old contacts which have depended largely upon financial support and athletic enthusiasm.

Thus the University of Michigan this past year has established an Office of Alumni Relations as a university division, distinct from the regular alumni organization. One of its activities is a projected 'Alumni University' to answer the needs of this type of graduate. While this effort cannot be a full-fledged college course, the alumni who return for it will find mapped out for them a college course in 10 different subjects: American History, Fine Arts, Music, Investments, Evolution, Aesthetics, Landscape Design, Drama, Geology and Far Eastern questions will be presented in a series of lecture courses, by 10 well-known members of the faculty. These lectures will be given during the five days, Tuesday to Saturday, immediately after Commencement which occurs on June 23. The alumni students will pay their fees just as they did when students and will have every opportunity to live for a short time once more in a college atmosphere.

Such a plan might seem almost visionary if there were not good evidence that the opportunity it brings will be welcomed by many college graduates. In fact, a similar alumni gathering at Lafayette College last June proved a remarkable success, with over 65 graduates enrolled and 35 participating in the full week's program. The experiment at Michigan, however, will have every advantage by any of the larger universities. In spite of the fact that there is a difference between the alumni constituency of a large state university and a small college with closer knit alumni contacts, there have been many indications that the alumni of Michigan will welcome such an effort.

Diploma Not End of Education

College executives are beginning to realize that the task of the college or university does not necessarily end at commencement. In fact, a number of college presidents and alumni officers gathered at Vassar College a little over a year ago and were quite free to acknowledge that a certain responsibility rested upon the university to continue into the graduate years the intellectual interests begun during college days. As a result of that meeting a survey was undertaken by the writer under the auspices of the American Association for Adult Education to see how far this conception had spread and what had been done up to the present time.

The results of this inquiry were significant. In almost every one of the 40 odd institutions visited, the desirability of some educational effort with the alumni was acknowledged—more often perhaps by the college president than by the individual members of the faculties. Everywhere, with only one or two exceptions, there were those who were alive to the idea and ready to give time and thought to experimental measures—provided some practicable and reasonable program could be set up.

Dartmouth has gone some way on the road and the Dartmouth alumni are brought closely into the whole academic system through personal contacts with president and faculty, reading lists, alumni gatherings at Hanover, and through their system of admissions through alumni committees. Amherst also inaugurated a similar program on an even more extensive scale some years ago, through the formation of reading lists and study groups, with reading lists prepared by the college. The result, however, was not entirely successful—the scheme was perhaps too comprehensive. But other measures are being carried on there which keep alive in the alumni an educational interest.

The experiment last year in the alumni college at Lafayette has been mentioned. Quite as interesting are the series of classes for alumni at Columbia, where the down-town business man goes to class at the Columbia University Club on Forty-third Street for a series of eight conferences under the guidance of some representative of the faculty. Five of these classes were held last year, each night, and the enrollment for every one was so large that the course had to be repeated and a larger program is in prospect for next year.

Reading Lists

Reading lists have been distributed to their graduates by a number of institutions other than Dartmouth. Smith has been sending them out very successfully for a number of years.

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428 FIFTEENTH STREET
Edgar Barber Bldg., Oakland, Calif.
Telephone GL 6622

Berkeley Hall School
Beverly Hills, California
A school for boys and girls from Kindergarten to Tenth Grade. Music, Dancing, French, Art, Physical Education. Special attention given to the preparation of the child for the next step in his education. This advertisement appears only in The Christian Science Monitor.

lems of blind alley employment, and reduce the percentage of unskilled laborers. This is a serious effort to arrest one of the most unsatisfactory developments of Australian education—the loose-end after leaving school.

If this problem can be solved, then an important step will have been taken in the direction of curing a widespread economic fault. "We are endeavoring so to educate our lads," said Mr. Adey, "that when they enter the larger freedom and responsibility they will be able to stand four-square to all the winds that blow. But to do that they must continue at school until they are old enough, and wise enough to make a sane use of their opportunities for work and leisure."

The education department has now arranged a scheme for placing in positions primary school pupils who complete at least two years' post-primary study. A record is to be kept in the schools of all actual or likely vacancies in workshops, factories, banks, offices, shops and government departments, with the requirements, outlook and opportunities, so far as they can be determined in each case. For dealing with vocational guidance and placement, the superprimary school staffs are to be regarded as counselors (headmaster or headmistress to be chief counselor), and others in the proportion of one to 100 students. There will be assistant counselors (class teachers) and an advisory committee for each class or year. The duties of counselors and committees are not limited by hard and fast lines. A close personal interest between pupil and class teacher and vice versa is the aim. Arrangements are being made to record the scholars' preferences for employment, and parents and guardians will be interviewed on the placement of those under their care.

The tabulated information in reference to each child and his preferences, capabilities, conduct and attainments is to be kept at the school; also follow-up records regarding first year's occupation. For a year children who have completed the primary course, and have enrolled at departmental primary schools, have had their history and potentialities recorded on cards.

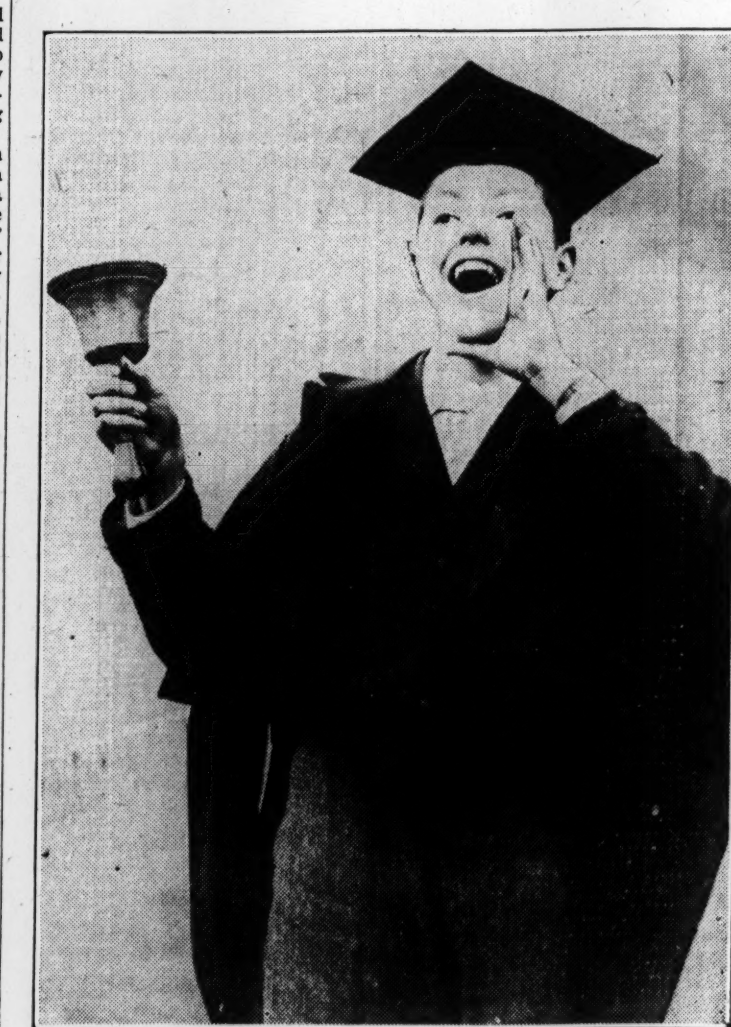
Religious Teaching in Australian Schools

Sydney N. S. W.

It was recently remarked by a Labor member of the House of Commons, England, when affairs in Russia were under discussion, that the concept of religion might share the attention being given. It probably was this that prompted the Department of Education in New South Wales to release for publication the facts in connection with religious instruction in the schools maintained by the state in pursuance of its policy of free (and compulsory) education for all.

It has always been well known locally that various denominations have the right to impart religious teaching to scholars in these schools, but it is considered good that others should share that knowledge, so that erroneous impressions may be removed, wherever existing.

The official statement sets forth that under the Public Instruction Act, which has been in force for about half a century, provision is made for special religious instruction by visiting clergymen or visiting teachers as part of the regular routine of the school. That is a line upon which stress is laid as answering misrepresentation—"as part of



Young Student of the Westminster School in England Gives a Lusty Cheer for His Team Mates During the School Sports Meet at Vincent Square, London. Cheer and Bell Together Make a Grand Din.

The regular routine of the school.

The statement proceeds: "This instruction is intended to be given in school, and during school hours. The department does not approve of children leaving the school premises to attend some other building for this purpose. It has issued an instruction to teachers that if in any case pupils (in contravention of the act) have been permitted to leave the school for the instruction, the practice must be discontinued."

The official circular issued to teachers continues: "No pupil is to be required to receive special religious instruction if the parents or guardians object to its being given. In no circumstances is the general religious instruction provided for in the syllabus to be omitted, nor is the special religious lesson to be considered as a substitute for general religious instruction."

It will be gathered from this that not only do clergymen of several denominations attend the state schools for a lesson each week (if the clergy so desire), but there is regular religious instruction of general character.

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[SUMMER CAMP IN NORTHERN NEW MEXICO]

Organizing Young America League

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOYS in other cities throughout the United States can get their parents to do what Denver parents have done—organize a Young America League for inter-neighborhood competition in football, baseball and other sports; this is the message to be taken to boys in a nation-wide campaign by the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, it is announced by J. L. Bingham, new assistant to the president of the A. A. U.

"Two nine-year-old boys provided the urge that finally grew to be a city-wide movement in Denver," said Mr. Bingham, who as athletic director at Denver University saw the league start and grow within three years to a most admirable institution. "Boys can get their parents to do things quicker and with more enthusiasm than chambers of commerce and luncheon clubs, so we are planning to have the boys' get after their dads."

Eight clubs are in the Young America League of Denver, and the league is largely taken up by the parents of the more well-to-do neighborhoods. The boys of the less fortunate sections are thereby equipped just as elaborately as their brothers from "uptown" and they compete on a basis of equality in everything that is provided.

No Social Distinctions

Any implied social distinction between members of the same teams also are wiped out by the methods of handling the players. In football, for instance, the substitutions are made on an automatic time basis, regardless of whether a boy plays a good or a bad game. Each player is in the game five minutes at a time. The banker's son, after playing five minutes, is "yanked" to make way for the coal heaver's son. This makes it impossible for the latter to feel that favoritism is being shown, as he would feel if he got to play only one minute while the banker's son played nine minutes. And the emphasis in these "kid games" in Denver is placed on the joy of competition, not on the triumph of winning, so there is no incentive to keep the better player in action to the exclusion of the less talented player, who is apt to be the one who most appreciates the experience.

This league is for the boy who is too young for the rough-and-tumble athletic activities of boys in their teens and too old to be left to his own devices after school and on Saturdays and during the summer vacation months. The thing started from two little boys sitting on their front steps at home, talking. One boy said: "I've been to three movies this week and I've seen 'lovin' and shootin' and fightin'." I don't know what else to do."

A relative of the boy's overheard the remark and decided it was time to do something for them. At first he hired an older boy to act as a companion for them at certain hours of the day. He was to lead them in athletic activity that appealed to their fancy. Soon the boys found they needed competition, and the neighborhood boys were recruited in various sporting activities. Eventually they had enough for a football team. Once they had their team organized, they looked around for competition and found none. So they organized an opposing team, and from that nucleus the present system of athletic competition for boys from 6 to 10 years of age has grown.

The first group in this league was known as the Rangers, with F. A. Adams as secretary and athletic director of the club. James C. Rodgers, who had a son in the club, was made president, and D. A. Millett, who had two sons in the club, was made treasurer. The club included 25 boys. They adopted the colors of black and red, and helped to prepare their own athletic fields at Marion Street, between East Ninth and Tenth Avenues.

Now 250 Boys in the League
From this beginning there are now more than 250 boys involved in the league, of which Mr. Adams is the secretary. Other clubs are the Cubs, orange and black; the Bearcats, green; the Pirates, blue and white; the Giants, the Trojans, the Yankees and the Rough Riders. A series of athletic fields have been prepared for them, and often veteran professional baseball league umpires officiate at their games. In the fall they play a number of their football games in the Denver Stadium.

Secretary Adams tells the boys just how to go about starting such a league.

"Hunt up two or three of your friends and then go to your fathers and get them to help you. Have one or more of your fathers make up a list of boys of the eligible age in your neighborhood. You can get this list from the school you attend or by asking your friends for nominations. Don't take anyone who has not attained his eighth birthday unless he is unusually advanced."

"Locate a piece of vacant property in your neighborhood and get permission of the owner to use it as an athletic field, explaining that you will keep it cleaned up and free from weeds and that all the boys in the neighborhood will have the use of it when the club isn't practicing."

"Get in touch with the parents of the boys whom you have on your list. A personal call is much better than a telephone call, as the idea cannot be properly presented over the telephone. Call a meeting at your house in the evening and talk over the whole idea. A president, vice-president and

secretary-treasurer should be elected at this meeting from the parents. These three officers constitute the board of directors. A simple constitution should be adopted and a minutes book started. The amount of the initiation fees and dues should be determined on. This has been \$3 initiation fee and \$3 a month dues during the active months in Denver.

"The directors should next secure the services of an experienced athlete as 'skipper' to take charge of the club. His salary must not exceed \$50 a month. That is the figure being paid here. In case of a club where parents cannot afford to pay a 'skipper,' somebody may be induced to volunteer for the post. The 'skipper' should have a winning personality, but do not take anybody just because he is a nice fellow. He must not only know the games, but have the ability to teach them. If the boys do not like the 'skipper' the club will fail."

Initiation Meeting
"An initiation meeting should be called and the applications for admission tested out. These tests should be mental rather than physical. Everybody is then required to take certain pledges. This is a good time to collect the initiation fee and the first month's dues. Require the boys to have that amount with them when they come to the meeting."

"The 'skipper' should be present and take an important part in the initiation ceremony. At this meeting have the boys choose a name and club colors. Guide them to some extent in doing this. Finish up with vanilla ice cream cones and doughnuts or a plain cake. Occasion should be taken at this meeting to impress the boys with the fact that only a game, plucky boy can stay in it."

"Get the city to level and prepare your field free of cost to you and furnish the equipment, goal posts, tackling dummy, backstops and so on, for the club and all the neighborhood boys as well, which latter will use the field whenever it is vacant."

"Keep friendly with the neighborhood boys and show them how the club is helping them. Talk to them in their own language. Arrange a schedule of games with teams of the same age from other neighborhoods."

The pledge taken by those admitted to membership in clubs of the Young America League is in part as follows:

"I solemnly pledge myself to be loyal to the club and every one of my fellow members; to play the game hard and clean and never be a quitter; to use all my strength to win but never to take unfair advantage of an opponent; to take defeat without anger; to abide by the decision, whether I think it right or wrong, without words; to work hard at school and try my level best to get good marks, as studies must always come first; to never strike a girl nor bully a smaller boy nor be cruel to dumb animals. I promise to remember all that my fathers most is counting on me that it is no disgrace to be beaten, that the disgrace is to quit or turn upon me if I forget."

A relative of the boy's overheard the remark and decided it was time to do something for them. At first he hired an older boy to act as a companion for them at certain hours of the day. He was to lead them in athletic activity that appealed to their fancy. Soon the boys found they needed competition, and the neighborhood boys were recruited in various sporting activities. Eventually they had enough for a football team. Once they had their team organized, they looked around for competition and found none. So they organized an opposing team, and from that nucleus the present system of athletic competition for boys from 6 to 10 years of age has grown.



In these days of speedy air and efficient rail transportation, little is heard of that older mode of transportation which is not only holding its own but coming into increasing importance. It is the inland waterways with their modern power barges carrying the heavy materials of industry from mine, forest and farm to the factories, mills and markets.

The canal barge may move more slowly than the pokiest local freight, but the barge can carry whole mountains of goods far more cheaply and there are many materials for which even a spreading world can plan far enough ahead to ship by water.

In a series of articles The Christian Science Monitor will describe the far-reaching activities and plan for better development of waterways along the Atlantic seaboard, throughout the Mississippi Valley and in other parts of the United States. It is a series that will be of interest to shippers, manufacturers, chamber of commerce executives and other business men as well as to the general public.

The Christian Science Monitor

Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts

The enclosed remittance (25c) is to cover a subscription to the Monitor for the series of articles on Inland Waterways of America.

Inland Waterways of America will appear in a series of six articles from April 14 to 19 inclusive. Orders for this series will be received at a special price of

25c

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Street.....
City..... State.....

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Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space for one line. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms to Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED
Part time workers wanted to sell modern furniture. Agents desired to sell in all sections. Write for full details. GRACE GRAM COMPANY, Stamford, Conn., Dept. 308.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN
SALARIED POSITIONS \$2500 to \$25,000. The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 30 years' experience in placing men in positions of the calibre indicated. The procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected. No registration fee. Send only name and address for details. R. W. SLACK, INC., 150 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

HOUSES WITH ATTENTION
House in the Pines
14 FOSTING AVE. CATONSVILLE, MD. Tel. 1935. For rent or experienced care; harmonious, helpful home. State license. Tel. Catonsville 333. Virginia Threlkeld.

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Home offering comfort and attention for those desiring rest and study. Located on Washington, D. C. boulevard on request. Address: MANAGER, Shadow Lawn, Va.

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SAN FRANCISCO—Furnished 2-room compact house of distinctive charm; 3 baths, automatic hot water, electric refrigerator, automatic hot water, close in; exclusive neighborhood. For terms write Box 8-58, The Christian Science Monitor, 625 Market St.

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PROPERTY MANAGEMENT, investments, insurance. Personal attention given to management of apartments and business properties. L. NEWTON DAVIDSON, 1206 W. 12th St., St. Paul, Minn.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN
A MAN of unusual talents and experience will be available any time. Now in charge of sales promotion and advertising for a group of successful department stores; prefer general management of department store doing \$20,000 to \$50,000. STANLEY H. LEBEN, General Department Stores, 2 Park Ave., New York City.

ONTARIO

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Be sure and visit the
**NEW FASHION
ESPLANADE**
at
G. W. Robinson & Co., Ltd.
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Dedicated to Better Homes

Superior Furniture and Home
Furnishings at Modest Prices.

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The Store of Smiling Service

RICHARDSON'S
COAL AND COKE
"Good to the Last Shovel"
Stock Yards, Wentworth St. N.
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The best of the New Books and old
favorites, too, are always to be found
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CHINA AND ARTWARE
"Canada's Most Talked About Gift Shop"
Wonderful selection of
English Bone China
New Dinnerware Booklet Will Be Sent on Request
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THOMAS LEES
Jeweller
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LONDON
(To Help You)

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Western Ontario's
BIG DEPARTMENT STORE

Store your Furs with us. The
charge is 3% of your own
valuation, with a minimum
charge of \$3.00.

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Established 1903
Fruits, Vegetables, Canned Goods,
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In Fact, a Real Grocery
"No Order Too Large or Too Small"
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CLEANER AND DYER
Cleaners of Recognized Ability
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Tire Headquarters
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HARDWARE
Martin Senour 100% Pure Paint and
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ONTARIO

LONDON

(Continued)

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advertising our products, our plants are
named below. Thank Monitor readers for
their kind support.

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Windsor, St. Catharines, Brant-
ford, Sarnia, Chatham, Strat-
ford, Guelph, Woodstock,
North Bay, Peterboro, Elmira,
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Silverwoods
DAIRY PRODUCTS
SAFE MILK, Cream, Butter, Milk,
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Results prove Readers of The Christian
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Our Motto: "THE LATEST AND BEST"
TWO STORES 133 DUNDAS ST.
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Clean and Courteous Service
Sprinkler System, Fireproof Storage
40,000 Square Feet of Floor Space
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None Better Anywhere
HAVE YOU TRIED IT?
Hunt Coal Co. Limited
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FOREST CITY LAUNDRY
Established 1894
"The Laundry Does It Best"
Wet Wash—Ready to Iron, 5c lb. Thirty
—Plow Ironed, all else returned damp,
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ANYTHING IN CANVAS
RAYMOND BROS.
182 YORK STREET Met. 1748

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Shoe Stores
Successors to Agnew's Boot Shops
Footwear for ALL THE FAMILY
HOSIERY FOR MEN AND WOMEN
LONDON STORE AT 226 DUNDAS ST.

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SUPERIOR
BREAD AND CAKE
Phone Your Praises to
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We Specialize in Roofing
Built-up Slate and All Kinds of Roofing
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Redpath Taxi Service
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Luxurious Sedans for Tours
Anywhere in Canada or U. S. A.
Morning Shopping at \$2.00 per hour.

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Quality Goods & Service
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Jackson Bldg., 299 Slater St. Tel. Queen 3128

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FINE FURNITURE
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Carbon—Stationery—Printing
Telephone Queen 4061

D. E. JOHNSON LIMITED
High-Class Furnishings
Clothing and Slater Shoes
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OTTAWA, ONT.

DEVILINS
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ONTARIO

OTTAWA

(Continued)

You'll Enjoy Dining in

The Rideau Room
A Restaurant
Worthy of Ottawa's
Leading
Department Store

Murphy
Gamble
Limited

Fisher
The Shop of
Fashion Craft

110-112 Sparks Street

The Ottawa Citizen Publishing
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district, to subscribe for

The EVENING CITIZEN
the subscription rate of which
is twelve cents a week delivered.

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Shoe
Men, Women and Children
JACKSON BUILDING
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PRODUCERS'
Milk Cream Butter Ice Cream
Phone 630 Queen 275 Kent St.
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City Dairy
Noted for its Products
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Choose Your

Enna Jettick
Shoes
at Simpson's
where stocks are frequently
replenished and sales clerks
are experienced in fitting.
Priced in Canada \$7 to \$8

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Offers its many facilities for the pro-
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Original Oil and Water Colors
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Cleaners and Dyers
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W. H. PARKER
JEWELER
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Seasonable Gifts at Reasonable Prices
The GRAY GABLES
TRANSIENT ACCOMMODATION
Luncheon Afternoon Tea Dinner
Open Sundays. Attractive surroundings.
Beautiful garden. Special parties arranged.
Tel. Kingsdale 5290 100 Avenue Road
TORONTO

Office Lombard 3403 Residence Hudson 9523
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PLUMBING and HEATING
DRAIN WORK
1449 DUNDAS ST. WEST Toronto
Our Motto: Quality—Service—Cleanliness
FAMILY TRADE SOLICITED
R. S. JONES
FAMILY GROCER
2263 BLOOR STREET W. corner Durlie St.
Agent for Apex Brand Fancy Products
Phones: Store, LY. 1973; Res. LY. 5754

G. J. Karrys, Prop.
Varsity Tea Rooms
LUNCHES and LIGHT LUNCHES
at ALL HOURS
We Serve Lunches at Philadelphia Pepper Pot
228 Bloor St. West & Randolph 3135

ONTARIO

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(Continued)

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Through our Merchandising Service
we aim to give valuable sales assist-
ance to distributors in the Canadian
field, and to make every expenditure
on advertising literature productive
of results.

Control the Waist with
MOL-MAY
the Corset for heavier figures
"LUCKEE-GIRL"
Four-in-One Pantie Corset
\$8.95 and \$10.00
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THE WOOLNOUGH SHOPS
325 1/2 YONGE STREET, TORONTO
28-30 BLOOR STREET W.

CHISHOLMS
2866 DUNDAS STREET
2282 BLOOR STREET
WEST TORONTO, ONT.

Dunfield's
Society Brand Clothes
Haberdashery
102 YONGE ST., TORONTO
Nature's answer to the food question
MORE MILK

Caulfield's
MILK
"From Selected Farms" Toronto, Can.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN
CHILDREN (1 to 2) about 12 years would
be welcomed in country home near
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girl. Write Mrs. M. L. HUNTER, "Speedwell",
Burgess Hill, W. Sussex, England.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES
GREENFORD, MIDDLESEX—Temporary residence
for those requiring experienced and skilled attend-
ance. Write Mrs. M. L. HUNTER, "Speedwell",
Burgess Hill, W. Sussex, England.

SOUTH COAST—1 hr. London: home in
quiet surroundings for those requiring a
rest, opportunity for study; rooms overlooking
sea & down to garden. Mrs. M. L. HUNTER, "Speedwell",
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SUNBURY-ON-THAMES—Mediterranean: Tel. and
Pachan welcome residents. "Waller" to 2 hr.
home where every opportunity is afforded for
quiet rest and study. Mrs. M. L. HUNTER, "Speedwell",
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FLATS TO LET
SELSBY-ON-SEA, SUSSEX—To let May-June-
July, furnished flat, 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2
kitchens, bathroom, company water, main drain-
age, electric light & heat; also a roomed cot-
tage. Apply Mrs. M. L. HUNTER, "Speedwell",
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FOR SALE
2 MANAL PIPE ORGAN—15 stops
1 MANAL PIPE ORGAN—11 stops
Full particulars from
HAYTER & SON, Letchworth, Herts.

HOUSES FOR SALE
CHINFORDE—House for sale or exchange
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near buses, 10 minutes station, 10 minutes
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Burgess Hill, W. Sussex, England.

LEICHHORDE, HERTS.—Charming de-
tached house, 4 bedrooms, 3 sitting rooms,
kitchen, bath, etc.; garden room & large car-
port; well stocked garden. 15 acres; 250
fruit trees, chicken house, stable, asparagus
bed, full size tennis court, 10 minutes sta-
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Apply Mrs. M. L. HUNTER, "Speedwell",
Burgess Hill, W. Sussex, England.

25 MILES London, on borders of Kent & Sur-
rey, 700 ft.; Tudor house, partly restored, needs
only decorating and garden; 8 bedrooms, 4
bathrooms, main water, company's electric light;
15 acres; 250 fruit trees, chicken house, stable,
asparagus bed, full size tennis court, 10 minutes
station; bargain £1200; 2 years possession.
Apply Mrs. M. L. HUNTER, "Speedwell",
Burgess Hill, W. Sussex, England.

CLIFTON, BRISTOL—To let, furnished, for
one in attractive country of small seaside town,
conveniently situated, 10 minutes to station,
10 minutes to city. Apply Mrs. M. L. HUNTER,
"Speedwell", Burgess Hill, W. Sussex, England.

COODEN, SUSSEX—Charming bungalow to let
furnished June & July or separately. 2 double
bedrooms, 1 single, 2 reception, loggia, good
kitchen, 3 minutes to station, 10 minutes to
garden, chauffeur's room. Apply OWNER, Joy
Cottage.

LONDON, 37 miles—To let furnished for 6
months, charming house, 3 sitting & 6 bedrooms;
large garden, beautiful view over golf links, sta-
tion; garage, MISS B. HALL, 43 Iverna Court,
London, W. N. 1.

BATTE, SUSSEX—Guests received in com-
fortable house with all modern conveniences;
terms from 2 1/2 gu. weekly. MRS. ST. CLAIR, Partridge.

BEAUFORT, SUSSEX—Guests received in com-
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DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

"Regatta"
Originally a regatta was a race held at Venice among the gondoliers, but it is now applied to sailing or rowing matches.

In Mexico
In Mexico men are eligible for voting at the age of 18 if married, but not until 21 if unmarried.

Jonathan Edwards
Jonathan Edwards, the famed New England theologian, entered Yale college at the age of 13 and was graduated at the head of his class when 17 years old.

Australian Ballot
The secret or Australian ballot was so named from the fact that South Australia was the first state to introduce this form of balloting, in 1856.



At the Window

Fort Worth, Tex.
A general delivery window of the post office as a young man turned from it with disappointment in his every bearing. "No," the delivery clerk said, "there is nothing for you today. I'm sorry. But," he added, with an engaging smile, "that just makes it more probable there will be tomorrow, doesn't it?" And the lad's shoulders stiffened perceptibly under the kindly suggestion.

"Did you observe that?" queried one of the friends, whose duties as a traveling salesman carry him into many parts of the country. "Your mail is brought to the office, and is left at your home, and so it perhaps hasn't occurred to you what a load is carried to those general delivery windows. Those frequenting them are under a temporary sense of location, doubtless far from home. Anticipation and disappointment rub shoulders there, and oh, I know, because I've had the experience myself in other days! Just a shrug will let you know that your quest has been fruitless, but how much it helps when it is supplemented by a smile and some word which adds to your courage!" He added:

"I've been in 38 states in the last 18 months, and because of the interest I have taken in this matter have made it my business to observe just such contacts as these when I could find the opportunity; and it does me good to be able to say how generally I find these employees of Uncle Sam, whose patience is often sorely tried, showing this spirit of helpful consideration. That lad, now, will find his course easier today, I am sure, because of those words which showed an interest in him. I have often wished there were some way that these clerks might know of the appreciation I feel for the way they are doing their work in this respect."

Perhaps there is a way. Perhaps this testimony of that appreciation—written by the other friend—may be read by some of that service, and thereby they may know that the things they are doing are noticed and are appreciated.

In Lighter Vein

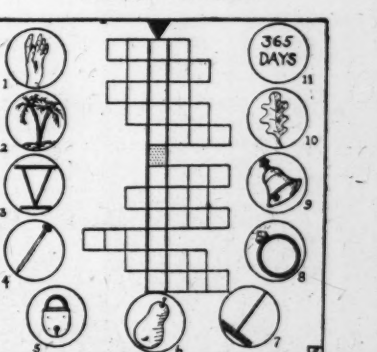
Emphasis
"That's what I call rubbing it in!" declared the poet.
"What do you mean?" asked his friend.
"I sent this magazine two poems and they've sent me back three."—Hamilton Spectator.

And How!
Mother: "Johnny, what are you doing in the pantry?"
Johnny: "Oh, just putting a few things away."

Says the Family Man
The best thing about modern furniture is that you can give the children a chest of tools and the furniture doesn't look a bit different.

First Reading
Misses: "What's the postman, Mary? Who's gone to the door?"
Mary: "Please, ma'am, cook has." Misses: "Well, what's she such a long time for?"
Mary: "Please, ma'am, I think it must be a postcard."—Monmouthshire Beacon.

Word Puzzle



If you write the names of the objects in the blank spaces, and start reading downward as shown by the arrow, you will be able to spell out the name of something we are reading great deal about in the news just now.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to African Rivers Puzzle: Juba, Ubana, Sobat, Congo, Orange, Nile, Niger, Senegal, Limpopo, Zambezi.

A Quotation for Today

THE great man is he who does not lose his child's heart.
—MENCIVS.

A Word a Day

Conciliate

If you "conciliate" a person you gain his good will or favor, you deter him from pursuing a course of unfriendliness, you bring him over to your side. The word may also be applied in the sense of making accordant or compatible, as, "in him were conciliated the qualities of soldier and statesman."

We derive our word from the Latin *conciliare*, "to bring together," compounded of *cum*, "together," and *calere*, "to warm." So even in the earliest days a conference was regarded as the basis of an understanding, which, of course, could only result in friendliness.

Con-cil-i-ate is accented on the second syllable, and is pronounced as though spelled *kon-sil-i-ate*, o as in *connect*, each i as in *it*, a as in *late*.

"It was found expedient to conciliate the diverging factions."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

The Children's Corner

Because Matilda Smiled

MATILDA was a most pleasant child. She would start smiling early in the morning, and go on all through the day—because she said that a smile made things so much happier for other people.

But certainly it was not very easy to do this when Barbara, her little mother, got up one morning, and behaved as though the whole world were pulling faces at her.

"Dear me," thought Matilda, "all her smiles must have gone on holiday. I'd better look after mine!"

So she kept tight hold of her pleasant expression, even when Barbara spoke crossly to her.

And that suddenly made her little mother feel ashamed. She picked up her doll child, and said that she was sorry for her crossness, and to make up she would take the amiable Matilda for a walk.

They trotted into the village, and soon came to the shop where Mr. Biggs sold everything anyone could think of. And there, right in the middle of the shop window, mixed up with toys and sweets, and sealing wax, was a shiny, black notebook, with a loop at the back for a pencil, and the most enticing ruled pages peeping out between the covers.

Matilda felt very excited. "Oh, my," she whispered, "I should like that to talk to—it looks so friendly."

Barbara looked at her pleasant child, just as though she had heard the whisper. Then she walked into the shop.

"Please, Mr. Biggs," she asked, "how much is Shiny Book?"

Being an understanding man, Mr. Biggs did not ask, "What shiny book?" or anything like that. He just looked at the things in the window, and answered, "Two pence, sale price, and very good value for the money, Missie."

"Thank you," answered Barbara, and then went home, and got permission to buy it.

So, a little later Matilda sat on the play room table, and watched Barbara examine Shiny Book.

"What shall I use it for?" Barbara asked her doll child.

Matilda smiled, and bent forward, as though she were whispering a secret.

And all at once Barbara clasped her hands, and cried, "Oh, you happy darling—why, you've told me as plain as plain."

So Matilda sat up again, and Barbara began to write busily in Shiny Book.

First she put her name, then her age—nine, and after that she wrote, "My Joyous Book." Then—but the rest was a secret between the two of them.

Every evening after that, Matilda watched while Barbara wrote something in Shiny Book, smiling just as pleasantly as her doll child.

Then, about a month later, Barbara

she exclaimed a minute later. "Whatever gave you the splendid idea for this?"

"Please, it was Matilda," answered Barbara shyly. "She is always so joyous." (Whereupon her child nearly fell off that desk with delight.)

Then Barbara explained to the rest of the class that each day she wrote down in Shiny Book the nicest thing that had happened to her, such as: "A jolly baby smiled at me when I picked up its toy." "I found a blue flower that looked like a dream." "Today Granny Brown was so happy because I did her errands."

After that, the class chattered so hard that Matilda was astonished at the noise they made. But she was most pleased to hear them say that in future they would all keep Shiny Books.

When school was over, Barbara tucked Matilda and her pleasant expression under her arm, and went home.

"You dear," she whispered on the way, "it all happened just because you smiled!"

Barbara began to write busily in the Shiny Book.

she exclaimed a minute later. "Whatever gave you the splendid idea for this?"

"Please, it was Matilda," answered Barbara shyly. "She is always so joyous." (Whereupon her child nearly fell off that desk with delight.)

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"You dear," she whispered on the way, "it all happened just because you smiled!"

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: A rare exhibition of perverse ingenuity is displayed by golf course builders in curving the fairways the wrong way.

Judge: Gibraltar, a military expert says, now scores no brown purpose. Well, isn't it still the thing that the insurance company is as strong as?

Arkansas Gazette: The contacts some players make on the golf courses are mighty hard on the fairways.

The Adventures of Waddles

PROFESSOR WIDGEON SAYS, "THE SKIES HAVE JUST BROUGHT FORTH A BIG SURPRISE."

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IT IS SO FAR NO NAKED EYE CAN SEE ITS LIGHT. "WELL, THEN," SAID I.

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IT IS SO FAR NO NAKED EYE CAN SEE ITS LIGHT. "WELL, THEN," SAID I.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1930

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY
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EDITORIALS

Reasons Enough for Ratifying the London Treaty

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S determination to seek immediate senatorial approval of the naval treaty will most certainly be welcomed by American public opinion. Prompt ratification not only will reflect credit upon the United States Senate, but will do justice to the initiative and leadership with which the American people have continuously inspired the London negotiations. For one, we are confident that ratification will be forthcoming without difficulty, and we believe that President Hoover is thoroughly well advised in planning to transmit the Pact to the Senate immediately after the return of his delegation.

The treaty which the London conference is today molding into final form represents the greatest single achievement which the world has thus far won in its struggle toward the limitation and reduction of armaments. Its advantages and its possibilities cannot fail to appeal to the parliaments of the nations which will soon be called upon to give the conference the capstone of their approval. Let us note a few of these outstanding advantages and outstanding possibilities:

1. The London treaty provides another salient example of the adjustment of international differences by international conference, and of the reconciliation of national ambitions by mutual agreement. Consider that the naval rivalry of the first decade of the twentieth century was temporarily settled by the worst war the world has ever known, and that the naval rivalry of the last ten years has now been settled by the best peace which the world has ever consummated. It is the conference of 1930 v. the cataclysm of 1914.
2. The London treaty has stayed the menace of naval competition between Great Britain, the United States and Japan, the three strongest naval powers of the world, and it has reduced to a minimum the probability of naval competition between France and Italy. The fundamental of naval limitation, the vital theory that the size of the navies of every nation can be regulated by international consent, is established beyond cavil by the success at London. To refuse to accept the treaty which this conference has brought forth is to force the nations again into the whirlpool of the reckless and inescapable rivalry which wrecked the naval conference of 1927 and brought the countries to the brink of hostility.

3. The London conference has yielded the first great fruitage of the Pact of Paris, and the naval treaty, itself a by-product of the pact, will most certainly serve to preserve those conditions which will minimize the possibility of a violation of the pact. Unrestricted naval building and the Pact of Paris are utterly incompatible. The London Treaty and the Pact of Paris go hand in hand.

4. The London conference has established Anglo-American relations upon a new foundation of understanding and harmony. The faith and the friendship between the English-speaking peoples which inspired the Hoover-MacDonald negotiations of last fall have been strengthened and consolidated at London. The naval treaty is the token of this new era of genuine peace between the two halves of the English-speaking world.

5. The London treaty has provided for naval parity between Great Britain and the United States in every category of ships, and it has thus won by amicable negotiation a naval status which, but a few years ago, seemed possible of achievement only by the reckless expenditure of money and the disruption of Anglo-American relations. There has been a high order of statesmanship on both sides. Great Britain has voluntarily given up naval predominance. The United States has voluntarily accepted naval equality.

6. Naval limitation has been accompanied by naval reduction. The treaty yields only a modest decrease of naval armaments, but reduction begets reduction. Witness the fact that the reduction of capital ships at Washington in 1922 led toward the complete naval holiday in capital ships at London in 1930.

7. The combined limitation and reduction of naval armaments will mean a saving to the nations there represented of approximately \$2,500,000,000. The chief beneficiaries of this saving will be Great Britain and the United States, and there will be lifted from the burden of millions of taxpayers some of the unnecessary expense of excessive military protection.

8. Perhaps one of the most significant provisions of the London treaty to which all five nations have agreed is the regulation of submarine warfare—an agreement which renounces those attacks upon unarmed merchant ships, which make the submarine such a horrible and cowardly weapon of war.

9. The London conference has not ended; it has adjourned. The peace movement does not stop with the ratification of the naval treaty; it continues on to new goals. Compare the achievements of the London conference of 1930 with the futilities of the Hague conference of 1907, when naval armaments were considered too delicate

a question even to be included in the agenda. The London treaty is progress; it does not claim to be perfection.

All of these advantages, and all of these possibilities will be enhanced by the prompt ratification of the treaty.

Ethiopia's Salute

Who are you, dusky woman, so ancient . . . Why rising by the roadside here, do you the colors greet?

AMERICA may, without undue complacency, adapt the words of great-hearted Walt Whitman as Abyssinia—Ethiopia proper—most ancient of kingdoms, salutes the colors of the Western nations and falls into line with the march of Western progress. It is less than eighty years since Japan—forsaking honored and age-old traditions—took the lead and suddenly jumped up to the salute. And now Abyssinia, last of the independent states of Africa, except for Liberia, is among the last remaining nations to join the march.

Forth from thy hovel door thou Ethiopia com'st to me . . .

Poor in the Western mechanical sense is the mountainous Red Sea state, haunt of buffalo and rhinoceros, and source of one of the Nile's great confluents. But it is rich enough in all that ancient and honored tradition can give, and it will not be without many a pang that the nation, with the accession of Tafari—supposedly direct descendant of King Solomon—turns its reposeful face to the stirrings of restless Western thought.

Happily King Tafari is not without some of the wisdom of his august ancestor—or at least some of the cool logical reasoning of the French savants at whose feet he once learned the ways of the Western world. With the eastern half of his kingdom standing directly between two of Italy's colonies, Eritrea and Somaliland, and the western half containing that great sheet of water, big as Lake Michigan, 6000 feet up in the mountains, Lake Tsana, controlling a main source to Egypt's Nile, he found prospects of peace and independence somewhat meager. But with shrewd statecraft the young sovereign (while still regent) made a treaty of commerce and amity with Italy, and contrived to retain British confidence, while his emissary, Dr. Martin, as fluent in English as his sovereign is in French, persuaded President Coolidge to arrange for an American legation in Abyssinia and negotiated with an American firm for the erection of a great power plant and dam at Tsana.

The step has been taken, the salute given. The motor road will soon weave its network pattern over the valleys and plateaus, modern finance will follow the amortization plan for the dam. Yet Tafari warns, Not too fast! "Nature herself has never gone forward by sudden bounds, and no country has been metamorphosed in a night," says the young king in the accents of his grand-sire.

"Are the things so strange and marvelous you see or have seen?" asks the poet; "—or soon will see?" returns the Ethiopian.

The Voice of the Flock

IT IS not the scream of wheeling eagles, nor yet of trumpeting swans that is the freest, bravest note in avian nature. At this time of year we know well what it is. It is the bugling of migrant geese. People cry, "Listen, there are geese!" And they run to their doorsteps eagerly as of old, to witness the passing of the sky-farers, distant against cloud-fleece and blue heaven. Whither away? The flock glistens, kindles to the sun, is glimpsed, is lost—is gone. It is an excellent day on which one has seen wild geese. It restores the quite essential communion with a world whose chimney tops and horizons are not its boundaries.

It were idle to deny that the wild goose has achieved a gracious and shining symbolism in the human heart, though our literature has little to say of such a relation. More than that of any other of the great birds, either predatory or game, the significance of the wild goose to us is of boundless, unrestricted, noble freedom. Its passage of the sky is essayed with such dignity of flight, upborne on strong and well-nigh tireless pinions, its travels are so far and dustless, its call so joyous and challenging, that few there are who do not stand to gaze after the vanishing flock. Nor do they gaze as hunters will, but as children—wistful with strange and wordless longings. Wild geese!

With all the land spread beneath them, as the picture book of a child—town and river, highway and city, seacoast and mountain range—they themselves are sustained and swept onward in an untainted clarity of atmosphere, bound away to the ends of earth. Small wonder that the scope and beauty of the pilgrimage, the freedom of the pilgrims, are fleetingly revealed as they pass.

"Listen, there are geese!" And merchant and clerk will leave their tasks to stand staring, yearning, the plowmen will look up from their plows, resting their horses to watch. It is an elder voice, the bugling of the flock, yet it does not grow old—nor shall this ever be, since it is of the nature of timeless things.

"But Still His Whiskers Grew"

THE hunger strike has been superseded by the whisker protest. It is easier and said to be just as effective. In at least two European countries a shaveless movement has been inaugurated by elements dissatisfied with current conditions. Bumper whisker crops are inevitable unless steps are taken to curb the rapidly growing tendency. Free shaves will be of no avail. The whisker protest is not against prevailing barber shop tolls. It is against unsatisfactory wages in the postal service in Lithuania and the high cost of raising onions in Hungarian farming areas.

For centuries hirsuticulture was popular. Men vied with each other to produce new and striking beard effects. There were long beards and short beards, sidewhiskers and "Galways," "Vandykes" and "Piccadilly Weepers." There were "goatees," curled and oiled whiskers, forked beards, perfumed and starched whiskers, "mowchatoes," "Turkish" whiskers, plaited beards and plain mustaches. The safety razor made its appearance and the beard era passed. The "smooth face" epidemic which spread over the United States soon found its way into European countries, and through many of them so

completely that beards no longer were listed among their staple products.

But now Lithuanian postal workers and Hungarian onion growers have declared a whisker protest. Bedecked in all the hirsute adornment of seventeenth century pirates, the mail carriers would appear on the streets. Whiskers would be allowed to grow wild until an aroused public demanded of the authorities acceptance of the terms for removal of the offending hirsuties. A new kind of strike—public opinion versus whiskers—with the strikers egging on the former and encouraging the latter.

Restraining the Holding Companies

CLEARLY, the Interstate Commerce Commission did not act too soon in recommending to Congress that it look into the matter of holding companies, or investment trusts, in so far as the activities of these companies relate to railroad ownership. For in the opening session of the investigation instituted as a result of the commission's recommendation, enough information was offered to indicate conclusively its need.

Merely to summarize the outstanding points which the principal witness at the hearing, Joseph B. Eastman, a member of the commission, made, one notes the possibility that these holding companies, if they continue to be unregulated, might withdraw railroad stocks from the market and substitute for them securities of holding companies, susceptible of inflation through an overcapitalization. Not only are these companies interested in railroad securities, he observed, but at least one is apparently endeavoring to exercise control over the distribution of coal through the leasing of two coal-producing companies.

All this is supplementary to the basic objection to holding companies, namely, that they can either circumvent or effect railroad mergers without the commission's approval; or even knowledge. To carry the situation through to its logical conclusion, these instruments of finance are capable of frustrating the entire merger plan of the Interstate Commerce Commission and of substituting unifications without the slightest regard for the public welfare, and without, indeed, being responsible to any judicial authority for their actions, in so far as these pertain to rail manipulations.

"Modom's" Pyrrhic Victory

LONG or short? The question, which has now for many months agitated the world of fashion, is reported to have caused a condition of sad and puzzled uncertainty on the sidewalks of London's most fashionable shopping centers. "Modom," as the woman customer is known behind the shop-counters of the West End, appears to be decidedly baffled. For no longer can she look with confidence for guidance to the display of "this season's latest" designs in the windows of the large stores in Mayfair or Kensington. Not, indeed, that there are not sufficient novelties to be seen there. In fact, the windows of London shops are as full as ever of dresses for day and evening wear. But for the first time in the checkered history of fashion there is apparent no conformity in the alluring models behind the plate glass.

The high pundits of fashion in England have indeed been taken aback by the determined opposition to the reintroduction of the long skirt. At first frankly incredulous, then smoothly propitiating, they have now been driven to give their consent to the existence side by side of two distinct modes. Fashion, a well-known London dressmaker is reported to have recently pronounced somewhat guardedly, is in a state of transition: the short skirt is in the ascendant during the day, and the long skirt is dominant during the evening. Still another, throwing caution to the winds, has announced that anything is fashionable this year. And a third authority on dress frankly admitted that for the first time in his wide experience it is women who are controlling fashion instead of being controlled by it.

With such bewilderment reigning in the ranks of the acknowledged autocrats of fashion there is small wonder that a perplexing variety of styles in differing degrees of length has led London women anxiously to inquire of one another which mode can be taken to conform to the true canons of good taste and which is merely born of compromise and doomed to derision. Even the hat shops, it appears, display the same bewildering contradiction in styles. Masculine observers, shrewd yet cautious, have hailed the triumph of modern woman in her first skirmish with the dress dictators, but in view of the doubts that seem to have the average women so firmly in thrall the victory may appear to be a Pyrrhic one.

Editorial Notes

There would seem to be merit in the education program advocated by J. C. Penney, who remarked recently that "If a child is taught early the importance of truthfulness, obedience, integrity, and if he is instructed as to habits of thrift, economy and industry, by the time he has attained his majority he has a good foundation on which to build." Many, however, believe that such education should begin in the home, and rightly enough; but the schools of the country can well carry on the program.

As a contrast to the statements now being played up by some newspapers in regard to the so-called college dry law poll, which is said to show that fourteen colleges vote two to one for rum, with Harvard University sixth, stands the recent testimony of Mrs. L. J. Johnson, wife of a long-time Harvard professor, who stated that she had not seen a drunken student since 1920, and added that her husband had not smelled liquor on a student's breath since that time.

Will the fact that the Court of Appeals in Berlin has ruled that only sausages made in Frankfurt may bear the name of "Frankfurters," make any difference in the number of "hot dog" signs displayed on American highways?

The material for a dress that formerly required the wool from two sheep is now supplied by two silkworms, according to Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture. Well, can't someone arrange for an equal reduction in the cost?

The Venice of the East

BANGKOK

HERE at the head of the Gulf of Siam, fifty miles up a narrow river alive with an exotic activity like to nothing else on earth, is the city that is really different, the city which epitomizes the life of the Orient in greater degree than even Singapore or Shanghai—Bangkok, "Venice of the East."

Of certain cities it is sometimes said that they are more than cities, they are experiences. And so it is of Bangkok. This strange Siamese capital is truly an experience, and a memorable one. Moreover, it is a living refutation of the assertion that novelty has fled the world before the advance of modernity and Western commercialism. Modernity has had no effect upon Bangkok, unless to provide for a few good hotels, metalled roads and an astonishingly efficient railway system.

But the life and activities of a million Asiatics go on as they did a century ago and more. The atmosphere of the stupendous East, in all its color and all its magic and all its mystery, still maintains here, little altered since the days of the East India Company and the tea clippers. In all the Orient, Bangkok is the most Oriental. In all the world east of Suez or west, it is unique. It is the East as the East used to be, picturesque, alluring, unbelievable.

Generalities in these days carry little conviction. And yet, ere proceeding to a more intimate view of Siam and its amazing capital, a few generalities are essential by way of preparation. For Siam itself is the land unique, the climax of the fascination of the East; and its teeming capital of nearly a million of the assorted peoples of the Orient, with a handful of Europeans all but lost among them, is such a place as dreams form themselves about and to which the farthest flights of fancy scarce dare venture. And the strange waterside, water-borne life which justifies its characterization as "The Venice of the East," unlike anything else in the world, lends to Bangkok such a distinction among Eastern cities as Venice itself holds in the Occident.

In the early morning hours, ere yet the crimson streaks have faded from the eastern sky, the steamer which has anchored overnight at the mouth of the river—this Menam River which has its source in distant Tibet—is underway and moving slowly upstream amidst a constantly increasing flotilla of steamers, launches, junks and sampans of every type and maritime era. Already the tall pracheds, or Buddhist relic shrines, begin to dot the countryside, and the shores are lined with the wats, or temples, of the riverside villages.

At frequent intervals irrigation canals lead from the river to the vast sweeps of rice field, and about their entrances cluster the villages of the rice farmers, each house on stilts above the water, tiny bridges connecting them, many with fronts open to the river and the domestic life of the inhabitants exposed to the view of river travelers. The people themselves, especially the younger ones, appear to have developed amphibian characteristics as rapidly as a South Sea Islander. They splash about from house to house, propel tiny craft somewhat resembling an Eskimo kayak, fearlessly into the steamer's wake and live, scantily clad, a joyous land-and-water existence.

Presently, when the ship has proceeded as far as appears at all practicable into a traffic thicker than the Huang-pu's at Shanghai, she anchors, and an official or two makes the usual appearance. But the Siamese, world-famed for their politeness, place no obstacles whatever in the way of visitors. In the case of Americans they have even foregone the visé requirement entirely, and in a moment the stranger is at liberty to proceed ashore.

Possibly, if he is the sole passenger, as frequently happens with me in unfamiliar ports, he will wonder just where he is going when he gets ashore. If he is a true wanderer he will, of course, have made no

"reservations," or had any concern with such conventionalities, knowing that one of life's little pleasures is arising in the morning with no definite knowledge of where next he will sleep. However, on this occasion, it appears that the pilot, having just gone ashore, has passed the word that there is a European passenger on this coastwise vessel. And so, behold, ere long a person wearing a cap designated "Royal Hotel" appears.

Now I have come to regard with some uncertainty hotels so-called. Deplorably enough, they do not always justify the name, being "royal" in no sense whatever. But we are some distance below the city, and through its teeming streets there is no reason to believe that one unfamiliar with the language will be able to make any satisfactory way to any satisfactory destination.

And so I go with the polyglot person from the Hotel Royal. We proceed ashore in a sampan whose operator makes profound obeisance upon receiving his trifling fee, nor cavils at all at the amount. Here, at the outset, is a unique experience, as all who know their East will agree. Then there makes its appearance a diminutive British motorcar, of the type felicitously known as "vest-pocket size," being one more of the world-girdling products of Birmingham. But, being incumbered only by a "suit case" and portable typewriter—the wanderer's unvarying luggage—there is room enough. And then for several miles through streets resembling those of the Chinese part of Rangoon, we scurry in quest of the majestically named hotel.

Presently the canals, or klongs, many scarce a dozen yards across, and no more than a foot deep, yet each carrying some sort of water-borne traffic, cross our way under little bridges at frequent intervals. Along the broader ones on either side the activities of the streets of an eastern city go on with all the restlessness and clamor of the Orient. Shops, cafés, homes, occasionally a small sawmill, pottery works, or some other industry, line the banks. The turgid stream itself teems and seethes with life. Heavy-laden junks, floating markets, an occasional launch and hundreds of tiny craft, some scarce able to support the weight of a child, weave in and out, spinning a veritable web of such a picturesque life as only this "Venice of the East" knows or ever has known. "But it is in the morning that you should see it," declares my guide, "when the Buddhist monks go about in their little sampans seeking their day's contributions of food; and when the water markets are busiest."

And then the hotel is at hand, and I see that this particular "Royal," at least, does not belie its name. In the "European" part of Bangkok, hard by the British and American Legations, it is startlingly impressive and quite in keeping with the environment. And no wonder, for was it not once a vast palace, constructed by a wealthy Chinese who sought to impress his neighbors, and did so—winding up with the loss of his entire fortune, so far did this huge pile of masonry and teak and sculpture get beyond his expectations! And so now it is a hotel, and its proprietor is a Parisian culinary "artist" who came to Siam some time ago to be chef to a former king.

Learning all that I regarded with some zest the prospects, nor was I at all disappointed. Such manifestations of modernity as this are not unacceptable, even to the hardened wanderer, particularly in the East. But they are about the only ones, aside from such amenities of a western city as telephones, electric lights and tramways, to conflict with the ages-old atmosphere of Bangkok. Yet above and beyond all this is the charm of the most unusual, and in some ways the most attractive, of all the Far Eastern peoples, these polite and ever-smiling Siamese. That, and such interesting contrasts with them as is possible all over Siam, is ample subject matter for another paper.

M. T. G.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

BERLIN

THE entertaining Berlin magazine, Uhu, an Ullstein publication, has sent a round robin to a number of prominent literary men. They were requested to inform the public which twelve post-war books they would select to take with them on a prospective year's visit to a lovely, lonely South Sea Island. Here

are some of the replies: G. Bernard Shaw's characteristic answer runs: "The whole charm of the island would be dispelled if there were a single book on it. You might as well ask a cobbler to imagine himself on a South Sea Island with twelve pairs of boots to amuse him. G. B. S.'s The German novelists, Carl Zuckmayer and Georg Kaiser, both concur with Mr. Shaw that twelve months on a South Sea Island could be better enjoyed without any books. Albert Einstein is satisfied with half a dozen volumes, among which are Friedell's "History of Modern Culture," G. Bernard Shaw's "Woman and Socialism," and Segher's "Revolt of the Fishers."

A very original and interesting exhibition, called "The Japanese Theater," is on view in the former Berlin Kunstgewerbe Museum (arts and crafts). It includes costly costumes and weapons, historic masks, settings and colored wood carvings of great beauty, with motives of Japan's theatrical life. Whole dynasties of actors are shown in the pictures. Every generation of the Danjuro family has devoted itself to acting since the year 1700. Of much interest is a large model of a leading Shinto theater in Tokyo, a portion of the roof having been removed to admit of a view of the interior. One section is devoted solely to puppet plays, pantomimes and dances, the coloring of which is particularly brilliant. Many of the finest exhibits have been lent by the former Ambassador, Dr. Solf, and other collectors, the exhibition itself being the work of the German Society for East Asia and of the German-Japanese Society. Simultaneously with the opening of the exhibition, a Japanese film, "Yakichi, the Woodcutter," was shown at one of the Ufa theaters. It is a film of much charm, with beautiful photography, and the acting of the name part and other rôles by Japanese artists is equal to anything produced upon the screen here of late.

The German automaton industry is greatly increasing, and though in the number of "vending machines," being a comparatively new branch, it cannot vie with America or England, yet in one feature it goes one better—that is, the automatic restaurant. In the busy Friedrichstrasse the "Schnelle Quelle"—literally the

rapid source—has just been opened. It is a model in every way; not only is the customary cold food of the cake and sandwich order obtainable by pressing a button or turning a handle, but hot dishes and beverages may be had with the same ease. A plate of excellent soup, a simple dish of meat and vegetables, hot lemonade and cocoa, and many other things are at the immediate service of the business man or girl who has but a few minutes for lunch. The heating behind the scenes is done by electricity and is always even and reliable. The popular soda fountain is, of course, a feature of all the restaurants which are proving so successful here. The ordinary automatic machines in Berlin, as in other cities, do a big trade. Peppermints sold in this manner represent 52 per cent of the entire annual output of the German peppermint factories and the turnover of the chocolate automatons amounts to 17 per cent.

An innovation which, simple as it sounds, is of real importance to many, has just come into operation. The chief terminal of the underground railway are now connected in a practical

The Underground manner with the street cars before the exit. It has frequently happened that subway passengers who must continue their journey by tram have arrived in the street only to see that useful vehicle disappearing from view, and have been forced to wait ten or fifteen minutes for the next, or, in case of the last car, of being compelled to walk. A light is now automatically switched on when a train enters the station and remains visible for twenty-five seconds to the driver of the street car. Thus he knows that an influx of passengers is to be expected and is able to wait for them.

Berlin is one of the best equipped cities in Europe in the matter of indoor swimming baths. They are numerous, commodious, well lighted, and of scrupulous cleanliness. A new one has just been completed in the

New Indoor Swimming Bath Garten Strasse, to the east of the city, which is said to be the largest establishment of the kind in Europe. The hall is 200 feet long and over 70 broad, and the pool is 49 by 164 feet, with a greatest depth of 12 feet. There are two gymnasiums in an upper story and two roof gardens for sunbaths, with dressing rooms, gymnastic apparatus and shower baths. In the swimming hall there is dressing accommodation for 700 persons, and there are 100 tub baths and a number of Russian and Roman baths. Work on the construction of this building was so far advanced when the program of economy was forced on Berlin that it was one of the limited number of exceptions whose completion was decided on.